

For Sale Coal

Barred Rock Eggs
\$1.00 per setting

DR. J. B. HARRINGTON, V.S.

Western Globe.

You Will Never Need Another Binder

IF YOU WILL BUY A JOHN DEERE. It last longer, runs easier; has all the latest improvements, and makes harvesting a pleasure. We have only a few left now.

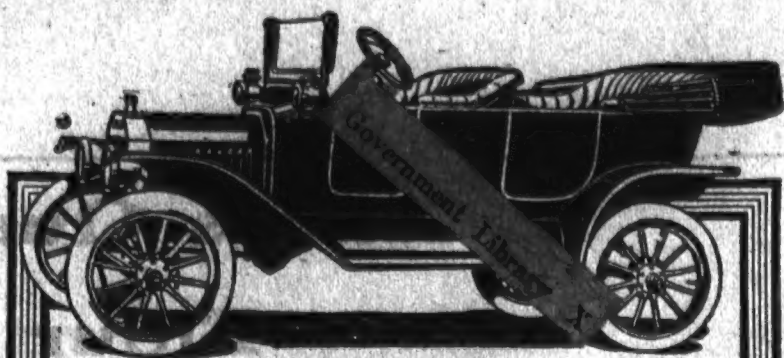
W. R. WINSLOW, Agent
LACOMBE ALBERTA

VOLUME XI

CHAS. B. HARRIS, Editor and Manager

LACOMBE, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car
Price \$605.00

Lacombe

Runabout \$555.00 Lacombe

New Prices on Ford Cars

Effective Aug. 2nd, 1915

Order Yours To-day



Morrison & Johnston, Limited

Lacombe,

Alberta



ESTABLISHED 1864

Paid up Capital and Reserves

\$14,000,000.00

Sound Banking Principles Followed

DEPOSITS RECEIVED—Record your business transactions through this office and receive the benefits and protection a Bank Account affords.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposit your cash surplus in interest bearing account. Cash reserve is the best asset.

MONEY TRANSFERS made at reasonable rates.

ADVANCES made to assist and encourage legitimate business.

Lacombe Branch—W. A. SHIELDS, Mgr.

Documents and Valuables held for our clients free of charge.

For Sale

Quarter Section 5 miles from Clive, gently rolling land, rich soil; all fenced; 30 acres broken; all arable land; small buildings; good water. Price \$1,900. Small payment down and easy terms.

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Chopping Mill, fully equipped and good business. Will exchange for farm or livestock.

Sole Agents C. P. R. Lands

Jesse Fraser Agency

Lacombe, Alberta

Special Attention Given to "Parcel Post Orders"

The farmers busy season is at hand. This may cause you to postpone a trip to town until a more convenient time. But don't do without drug store goods on this account. If you live on a rural route we shall be glad to deliver drugs or other drug store goods at your door. Just phone to us or mail your order and we will send you the goods as quickly as possible—usually by first mail after your order reaches us.

Let us fill your prescriptions and receipts.

We always have on hand a full line of Stock and Poultry Remedies, and carry a full line of medicines with which to properly fill Veterinary Prescriptions.

The McDermid Drug Co., Ltd
D. A. Lothian, Manager

THE LEADING HARNESS SHOP

Specials

Binder Whips—all prices

Horse Muzzles

Tents to Rent

Balsam of Myrrh for wire cuts

W. L. ELLIOTT

Nanton Street

Lacombe, Alberta

Start the New Year Right—
Subscribe for The Western Globe.

McLEOD'S

Important Midsummer Clearances at "The Store of Better Values"

27 in. Embroidery Flounc- ing in a Clearance, 35c

Swiss Embroidery, Flouncing, 27 inches wide; six different designs of beautifully fine quality on high grade Victoria Lawn. Usual selling price, 50c. to 65c. per yard. Special, 35c

Women's Colored Hose 25c

Special Clearance of Women's Colored Hose—Penman's reliable quality. Selling usually at 35c. Colors—Orange, Cerise, Purple, and Green. To Clear, per pair, 25c

Women's Tailored Suits for Clearance \$9

Women's Suits, of Navy Serge, Tweed, Armure, or Garbandine—Six Only in the Lot. All are exquisitely tailored and silk-lined Coats. Suits marked to sell from \$15.00 to \$22.50. To Clear, \$9.00

Corsets Greatly Reduced

Crompton Corsets—Ten Pairs Only of lines we have discontinued. Sizes run 18, 19, 20 and 21. Values were \$2.50 and \$3.50. To Clear, 95c

Boy's Wash Blouses 50c

Good little styles for Boys. Strong Materials; plain or striped colors. Regular 65c. to 75c. Values. For ages 6 to 14 years.

New Neckwear Cretonne Effects

The Newest Cretonne Collars, or sets, showing a dainty selection of the Most Fashionable Ideas. Prices, 65c to 75c

Women's Blouses at 75c

Values Regularly \$1.50 to \$2.50

Many Good Styles, in White or Colored Waists can be picked from our Special 75c. Table. White, in Plain or Embroidered Effects. Navy or Scarlet Shirt Waists, and several useful styles in Dark Prints. Sizes 34 to 40. To Clear, 75c

50c Children's Rompers at 35c

In Colored Washable Fabrics, Light and Medium Weight. Good Styles; 6 months to 2 years. Regular 50c. to 75c. Values.

Boy's Washable Suits Now 75c

Wash Suits that were \$1.25 and \$1.50. Blue and White Stripe Duck. Plain and Stripes, with several in Colored Linen. Good Styles in Excellent Washing Colors. Sizes 3 years to 10 years. To Clear, 75c

Women's Silk Gloves at 25c

Kayser or Fow's Reliable Makes in Women's Silk Gloves, White or Black. Sizes 6 to 7. Regular 60c. Values. To Clear, 25c

35c Women's Summer Vests at 25c

Fine White, Cotton-knit Vests—Plain or Lace-trimmed Styles. Sizes 34 to 38.

Women's Cotton Hose 25c

Fine Black Cotton Hose. Perfect shape; fast dye; elastic top; guaranteed to give satisfactory wear. Sizes 8 1/2 to 10. Special, 25c

Bargains

In Remnants

Clearance of Odd and Short Lengths of Desirable Piece Goods. Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Crepes, Cottons, Towellings, Dress Goods, Flannelettes, Etc. All good useful lengths. Marked at Clearance Prices.

50c and 75c Children's Hats Now 35c

Straw Hats selling at a fraction of their former values. In Plain White or Fancy Straws, with Black or Colored Bands.

Boy's and Girl's Hose, 3 pairs for 50c

Special Summer Weight Stockings, in wide or fine rib. Equal in wear to the more expensive makes. Fast Black. Sizes 6 1/2 to 9 1/2. Per pair, 25c. Our Special Offer, 3 pairs for 50c

Women's Summer House Frocks

Various Summer Fabrics, in Pretty Models, Stripes, Checks, Figured or Solid Colors. Sizes 34 to 44. Prices, \$1.50 to \$1.75

New Brassieres 75c

Crompton Made Brassieres, of Strong White Batiste; boned to give Correct Figure; fastening front. Sizes 34 to 42. Prices, 75c

Children's Dresses on Sale

Clearance of Children's Summer Wash Dresses. Regular selling, \$1.50 to \$3.50. Priced now, 50c, \$1.00 and \$1.25

F. E. McLEOD, "The Store of Better Values" LACOMBE

Dolmage St.

ARNOT'S

Lacombe

"It's not what you pay,
It's what you get for your money."

One price, honest values, quality as
represented, and a desire to satisfy every
customer, has made us many friends.

**Town Orders
Delivered**

ARNOT'S
Dolmage St. - Lacombe

**King's Quality
Flour**

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
LACOMBE EXHIBITION
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of next week, Aug. 24-26—the Twenty-Second Annual Exhibition of the Central Alberta Exhibition Association will be held. The directors have worked faithfully to insure a good exhibition. Special committees have given every attention to a list of special attractions, including horse racing, running, jumping, baseball, football, etc., that should attract a large crowd of visitors.

The weather is promising, the roads are good, and the harvest will scarcely be in full swing before the fair.

It is the duty of the farmers, as well as the townspeople, to patronize the fair. This is the one organization in the community that is working along the right lines to build up a solid and prosperous district. The fair should be patronized. Everyone who can exhibit anything creditable should do so. Those who can't should go and see what others have submitted for inspection and to swell the receipts by the small admission fee. Farmers especially should remember that the fair is their institution. Even if they are busy they should take a day off to show their interest.

The Lacombe district should, without doubt, provide one of the finest exhibitions in the Province. Between now and fair day let everyone take an interest, let everyone boost and do his part. Remember production is patriotism. The fair should be an in-

spiration to the whole district. Show your interest in the community and its development by your presence on the grounds each day.

Entries have been coming in very satisfactorily in all departments, the exhibits in poultry promising to break the record. Exhibitors from different parts of the province have made entries, but the big exhibitors from Ontario are conspicuous by their absence this year. In the opinion of many this is just as well, for we have already seen their display and the absence of their high grade show animals will give local farmers more chances of winning the prizes.

On the last day of the fair a splendid sports programme will be presented, and very liberal prizes are being offered in the various events.

Make the 1915 exhibition a record-breaker.

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FAIR NOTES
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All vehicles plying for hire between town and the fair grounds on Fair Days, Aug. 25 and 26, must unload their passengers OUTSIDE the gates of the Fair Grounds. Only private rigs and cars will be permitted on the grounds until after 4 p.m. each day. By order of the President.

Through an oversight in the printing of the Prize List the cup donated by the late Charles Watkins was omitted from the list of Special Prizes. Silver Cup for Best Home-made Butter, 5 lbs., in prints (plain, see rule

26), to be won three times, or twice in succession, before becoming the property of the exhibitor.

The reason, public vehicles are requested to unload passengers outside the grounds gates up to 4 p.m. on the second and third days is to eliminate danger at the gate during busy hours, and as the occupants must alight and procure their tickets no hardship will be placed on the drivers, as they can return in quicker time for more passengers than if they ran to the head of the Midway as formerly. The Society will appreciate the co-operation of every one and enable this Fair to pass off without any financial loss, and by your attendance show you appreciate the directors' efforts to keep things going during these unsettled times. "Business as usual."

**PROHIBITION RETURNS
ARE NOW COMPLETE**

As the complete returns have been compiled the result of the recent vote on "The Liquor Act" has shown very little change from the result as announced on the evening of the election. The majority has varied only a few hundreds, and there are still fourteen ridings wet and forty-one dry. The majority now stands at 20,502.

THE PROHIBITION VOTE

There has been some rivalry among the different ridings of the province about the percentage of the vote upon prohibition. The Globe herewith gives the percentage of the vote in the different ridings in favor of prohibition.

Lacombe	79
Cardston	79
Didbury	78
Camrose	73
Nahton	73
Hand Hills	72
High River	72
Innisfail	72
Sedgewick	72
Clareholm	71
Cochrane	71
Red Deer	71
Alexandria	70
Coronation	70
Little Bow	69
Olds	69
Stettler	69
Ribstone	69
Edmonton S.	67
Taber	65
Wetaskiwin	65
Calgary South	64
Clearwater	64
Ponoka	64
Edmonton	63
Vegreville	63
Gleichen	62
Vermilion	62
Wainwright	62
Calgary N.	61
Peace River	61
Leduc	59
Okotoks	57
Warner	56
Calgary C.	54
Macleod	53
Pembina	53
Medicine Hat	52
Sturgeon	49
Redcliff	48
Bow Valley	47
Edson	46
Picher Creek	46
Victoria	44
Stony Plain	43
Lethbridge	42
Whitford	41
Lac Ste. Anne	38
Rocky Mountain	35
St. Albert	29
Beaver River	27
St. Paul	27
Grouard	26

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
AN UNSAFE GUIDE
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The reputation of British Liberals of the Manchester school, which began to fade forty years ago, has been entirely shattered by the action of Canada, Australia, and South Africa in the war. Sir Wilfrid, says a Montreal paper, has always called himself a British Liberal as distinguished from a Continental Liberal, who is more of an iconoclast. He was not in public life when the Manchester Liberals were in their heyday, but without doubt drank from their spring at a later period though he did not imbibe their narrow views respecting the Colonies, which they considered a nuisance to be got rid of by England at the first convenient opportunity.

Goldwin Smith, the literary prophet of the school, delighted in writing such passages as these (Canada and the Canadian Question, p. 281):

"That Canada can derive no military strength from a dependency 3,000 miles away, without any army or navy of its own, and with an open frontier of 4,000 miles, will surely be admitted by all, and is in effect proclaimed by imperialists when they strive to goad Canadians into setting up a standing army. She (England) cannot even derive that false show of strength so commonly styled prestige: the weakness is too patent and too confessed to deceive even an opponent capable of taking pasteboard for a stone wall."

"Canada will never contribute to Imperial armaments at her own expense. Even Australia, which is more British than Canada, and has no New France in the heart of her, seems not likely to send

another regiment at her own expense to an Imperial war" (she had just before sent one to the Sudan war), "and when it was faintly proposed to Canada to emulate Australia in devotion there was a chorus of dissent, Conservative organs showing special anxiety to relieve their government of the suspicion."

"While the people are dilating (p. 282) upon the military and naval resources of Canada 'as aids in time of need to the Mother Country, French Canada is left out of sight. Let the War Office ask the Canadian High Commissioner whether he thinks that Quebec would, under any conceivable circumstances, send contingents or subsidies to British armaments, or allow the Dominion, which is controlled by the French vote, to send them."

We need not point out how completely these forecasts have been falsified by events. A later generation of British Liberals diligently warned us that we should prepare for political independence or annexation by insisting on absolute control of all our local affairs, and especially by repelling the proposals of imperialists seeking to rush into military adventures in behalf of England. Sir Wilfrid unquestionably sat at their feet: it was from their teaching that he derived his pedantic views concerning Canadian autonomy which led him when Premier, to balk for a while at taking part in the Boer War on the ground that he had no concern in it, and that to send Canadian troops, even at the expense of England, to fight would involve a surrender of self-respect as well as self-government. By the same process of reasoning he came to the conclusion that in a period of emergency we should not vote money to be spent in England on the construction of dreadnoughts, but should build, by miracle, a powerful navy in Canada before Germany was ready to strike.

Whatever the present war may accomplish it has taught Sir Wilfrid that the Canadian people are willing to make supreme sacrifices for the Empire without haggling over constitutional arguments, or setting their autonomy above the safety of the whole British race. But all his life he has been unstable as water, and may tomorrow revert to his former beliefs and renew the struggle for Commercial Union or Canadian independence, the latter being a subject on which he used to make high-sounding orations. It would hardly be safe, therefore, to trust a man with power during or immediately after the war when some sort of construction of the relations between Canada and England is likely to come up for discussion.

At the Imperial Conference in 1911 he staggered England by asserting that his ministry did not wish to be consulted by her when she was negotiating an arrangement fixing the laws of war. The Declaration of London had just been completed and the Conference approved of it after regretting that the Colonies had not been consulted. That was Sir Wilfrid's reply, and he went on to warn the other Colonies that if they allowed themselves to be drawn into such matters they would infallibly be drawn into every British war, whereas, "we in Canada have taken the position that we do not think we are bound to take part in every war, and that our fleet may not be called upon in all cases," which led an English writer to remark:

"This intimation that Canada might remain neutral in a war which Britain was engaged to pass without notice in the Conference possibly be-

cause Sir Wilfrid Laurier had made previous speeches in the same key in Canada. But this was the first occasion on which a Dominion's Prime Minister had proclaimed the doctrine of Dominion neutrality—which inevitably means separation—from such a platform as an Imperial Conference."—(Daily Mail Year Book for 1912, p. 179).

If he were Prime Minister again tomorrow he might embrace the same vicious heresy. "I am a show-man and consequently have no principles," said Artemus Ward. Sir Wilfrid's mind is so constructed that it can embrace no kind of proposition for long, but flits from one to its opposite and then back again, and then lays hold of a third flatly contradictory of the other two, till his followers are quite unable to answer the question, What on earth does Liberalism stand for?

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HARVEST IS ON
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At several points in the Lacombe District harvest has commenced—wheat and barley being the early grains. One of the first to cut wheat in this district was S. H. Welch, of Gull Lake, who set his binders going on Monday, August 9.

In a week the wheat harvest will be general. There are fields of oats that will be cut this week. As the weather has been very warm for the past few weeks it is very likely that the barley harvest will be in full swing this week, to be followed by the other grains in a few days. A great many fields of rye have already been harvested.

Last year there was some early wheat cut a few days earlier. The later varieties, however, will not be any later than last year, and in many places earlier.

The splendid weather of the past few weeks has brought the crops along very quickly, and the harvest as a whole will be considerably earlier than last year. The crops were never so uniformly excellent before in this district. The acreage was never so large, nor the prices so satisfactory. Many fields of wheat will run from 35 to 50 bushels per acre, and 100 bushels to the acre will be not uncommon for oats. A magnificent crop of hay has already been taken care of. Altogether conditions are most unusual. The promise is very bright for by far the most prosperous year in the history of the district.

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THE REGATTA
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The following are the winners at the Annual Regatta, held at Gull Lake on Monday, August 9: Free-for-All Sailing Race.—1, W. May; 2, John McKenty. Canoe Sailing Race, 1 mile.—1, E. W. Burke; 2, Bruce Smith. Men's Swimming, 40 yards.—1, K. Clarke; 2, J. Fyfe. Girls' Swimming, under 10 years, 25 yards.—1, Miss Audrey Malcolmson; 2, Miss Catherine Ford. Ladies' Swimming, 25 yards.—1, Miss Jessie Kinnaird; 2, Miss Jessie Belcher. Boys' Swimming, under 10.—1, K. Clarke; 2, F. Fisher. Men's Swimming, 400 yards.—1, J. Fyfe; 2, T. Fisher. Motor Launch Race.—1, Smith; 2, —; 3, W. May.

Men's Canoe, Singles.—1, D. M. Knowlson; 2, W. May. Ladies' Canoe, Singles.—1, Miss Erma Blackett; 2, Miss Burke. Men's Rowing, Doubles.—1, D.

Men's Canoe, Doubles.—1, D. Emery; 2, W. May. M. Knowlson and Martin; 2, Fisher and Emery. Ladies' Canoe, Doubles.—1, Misses Blackett; 2, Misses Kirkpatrick.

Boys' Rowing, Doubles.—1, Bruce Smith and Fred Fisher; 2, Tom Sheppard and A. Ford. Mixed Canoe, Doubles.—1, Miss Erma Blackett and D. M. Knowlson; 2, Miss Jessie Kinnaird and D. Emery.

Canoe Crab Race.—1, Miss Belcher, Miss Martin, Messrs. Morris and Loughman; 2, Miss Malcolmson, Miss Kinnaird, T. Fisher and D. Emery.

Standing in Canoe Race.—1, W. May; 2, D. M. Knowlson. Canoe Tiltling.—1, Knowlson and Martin.

Canoe Fours, Mixed.—1, Misses Blackett, Messrs. Knowlson and Martin; 2, Mr. and Mrs. Burke, and Mr. and Mrs. Barford.

Canoe, Doubles, boys under 16.—1, F. Fisher and Bruce Smith; 2, T. Sheppard and A. Ford. Ladies' Rowing, Doubles.—1, Mrs. Barford and Miss Malcolmson; 2, Misses Kirkpatrick.

Boys' Rowing, Doubles, under 14.—1, Jeffrey Malcolmson and F. Fisher; 2, P. Well Brothers.

Canoe Doubles, Children under 12.—1, Percy Davies and Rocky Stuart; 2, M. Robertson and Elsie Stuart.

Emergency Shield for Grand Aggregate.—D. M. Knowlson.

All who attended the Regatta report a splendid day's sport, and all look forward to the event in 1916 with greater interest than ever.

**LACOMBE'S EXHIBIT AT
EDMONTON FAIR**

(Edmonton Bulletin)

The Lacombe experimental Station, which is conducted by the Dominion Government, has a very fine exhibit in the agricultural building.

Included in the exhibit is a model of a stave silo, erected at the station last year. The silo, which was made of 2-inch by 6-inch studs, and which is 30 feet high, cost roughly \$100 for material, and has a capacity of a thousand tons. It is filled with a mixture of peas and oats, which runs to about ten tons to the acre cut green.

There is also to be seen at this stand a collection of small fruits, including red and white currants and strawberries. The black currant "Beauty" on exhibit made a profit of \$300 per acre last year. Both strawberries and currants do exceedingly well at Lacombe.

A special feature of the exhibit is the forage grasses and crops. The variety of alfalfa on the stand, known as Grimm, last year yielded 14 tons to the acre. For hardiness and yield it cannot be beaten. Among other samples are red clover and alsike, both of which do well in Alberta. Grasses on the stand are timothy, bromus, western rye grasses and Kentucky blue. The latter is especially valuable for permanent pasture.

There is also an exhibit of noxious weeds, common in Alberta, and the idea of the exhibit is to bring to the notice of the farmer the harm done by these weeds. Each mound shows the weed in all stages of its development, from the seed to the flowering stage. Another interesting exhibit from this station is a complete bee outfit in miniature. The demonstrator states that bees do particularly well at the experimental station.

It is rumored Germany will soon be calling in all iron crosses to make up for the growing deficiency of pig iron.

Refrigerators



To Clear the Balance of
our Refrigerators we will
give the following prices

No. 1 LABRADOR, White Enameled
Size—Width 26 inches, depth 17 inches, height 40 inches
Regular Price \$14.00, to clear at **\$10.00**

No. 2 LABRADOR, White Enameled
Size—Width 29 inches, depth 19 inches, height 42 inches
Regular Price \$16.00, to clear at **\$11.00**

No. 67 CHALLENGE, White Enameled, 2 doors in front
Size—Width 24 inches, depth 19 inches, height 50 inches
Regular Price \$24.00, to clear at **\$18.00**

No. 69 CHALLENGE, White Enameled, 2 doors in front
Size—Width 26½ inches, depth 19½ inches, height 54 inches
Regular Price \$27.50, to clear at **\$20.00**

Morrison & Johnston Ltd.
Hardware, Furniture, Implements, etc.
Lacombe - - - Alberta

A. GILMOUR

Will pay the following prices delivered in his yards at Lacombe this week:

Choice Fat Steers, 1,000 lbs. and up, 5 c. to 6c.
Extra Choice Fat Heifers, 4c. to 5c.
Choice Fat Cows, 4c. to 5c.
Medium to good Fat Cows and Heifers, 3c. to 4c.
Fat Bulls, 3c. to 4c.
Ded. Hides, 2c. to 3c.

HOGS—Hog prices are so unstable that we cannot quote a steady price. Those wishing to sell, phone us for prices.

Further information regarding prices can be had by phoning 20 from 7.30 a.m. till 6 p.m. Night Phone 40.

Services in St. Cyprian's Church, Lacombe, on Sunday, August 22nd, at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday School, 12.30.

Church of England service in the Pavilion, Gull Lake, Sunday next at 11.30 a.m.

The Ven. Archdeacon A. J. B. Dewdney will visit Rimbey on Sunday, August 29th. Service at 11 a.m.

Those interested in knitting for the Red Cross will please meet at the home of Mrs. A. Urquhart on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

S. W. Paisley will hold an auction sale of the Shorthorn herd of E. S. McLean, at Stettler, on Friday, 20th inst. This herd is without exception the best lot of Shorthorns in Alberta, being from celebrated Eastern herds, and are every one eligible for the show ring. The terms of the sale will be cash, and it is without reserve.

Ten dollars reward will be paid for the return of a Chesapeake dog about a year and a half old, which strayed away from Lacombe last April. He is brown, with both hind feet white. Apply C. S. Collier, Lacombe.

All competitors in our prize competition are requested to bring their advertisements to our store before Fair Day—Denike & Bulger.

Intercession services for the war this evening (Wednesday) in the Anglican Church.

St. Cyprian's Church will run a refreshment stall at the Lacombe Fair on all three days. Tea and light refreshments will be served at reasonable rates.

Honors were even in the North Sea yesterday when the German auxiliary cruiser Meteor was blown up to escape capture after having sunk the British armed patrol steamer, Ramsey. And the world will wish that this may be the beginning of greater fleet activity in that region.

There is no open declaration from the Kaiser that he wants peace, but unless all signs fail, the Kaiser and most of his people are not merely considering peace, but have decided upon peace.

The people of Alberta are beginning to take more interest in direct legislation since they are beginning to see how handy a legislative instrument it really is, and how fortunate the people

A Bargain
In Belt Pins

We have a large stock of Belt Pins bought at a low rate on the dollar.

These are all first quality and nice patterns in Sterling Silver and Gold Plated, some finely Enamelled in Colors.

Regular prices are from \$2.00 to \$4.00.

On Lacombe
Fair Day your
Choice at 75c

Donike & Bulger

Jewellers Marriage Licenses

Wittenburg News

Haying is pretty well on the way, and if the weather keeps fine a bumper crop is looked for. Barley harvest has already begun.

The ladies of the valley have made another raid in the valley. This time the victim is Mrs. Olson, who is leaving the valley. Look out for weather.

Mrs. Terry Chasland has left for a month's trip to the Coast. We are in receipt of the following note: "Bloomers are fine; try them. One Who Knows." Lend us them and we shall.

Spruceville News

Barley cutting is the order of the day. Everybody reports a good crop, and with the present fine weather harvest will be in full swing in another week.

Mr. Samuel Young, of Guelph, Ont., is visiting his sons, O. S. and W. P. Young, southwest of town.

The Spruceville School opened last Monday, with Mr. W. Nicholson as teacher.

There will be another dance at the Hall on Friday, August 27. Everybody welcome. Ladies, please remember the cakes.

CANUCKS PRAISED

IN RECENT FIGHT

Buffalo, Aug. 16.—A London cable to the Courier, here, stated that Canadian troops had distinguished themselves again in the capture of a strong German position on a hill in the Arras district. It says that the war office, in making the announcement, refers in glowing terms to the coolness in battle and grim determination of the Canadians.

ITALY EQUIPPED

WITH NEW GUNS

London, Aug. 16.—Telegraphing from Berne, Switzerland, the Morning Post correspondent says: "Italy has more than trebled the number of her artillery regiments and her new quick-firing guns of the De Port model, which fire 40 shots a minute. This gun is said to have been found more practicable than the older models. It is declared to be excellent for use on rough ground."

RUSSIANS SINK

GERMAN CRUISER

London, Aug. 16.—The Petrograd Times correspondent reports a German cruiser was sunk and several other German boats were damaged in an action, near Oesel, Thursday. The Germans, the correspondent said, are attempting to bottle up the Russian fleet in order that they may transport to the Gulf of Riga, without molestation.

5,000 WOMEN NOW WORK AT

KRUPPS

Geneva, Aug. 16.—Official figures show that on June 1 about 5,000 young women were employed at the Krupp works at Essen as compared with 1,329 on January 1. The whole number of employees on June 1 is not given. On January 1 the total was 46,925, exclusive of the employees in the associated industries—mining and shipbuilding, and in the ammunition works in other parts of Germany owned by the Krupps.

PREPARE FOR BIG

EFFORT IN WEST

London, Aug. 16.—The Chronicle correspondent, G. S. Pécir, who has been making a tour of the French front in the Moselle valley, writing from Nancy, says: "We are in the midst of preparation for an effort, the magnitude of which has never been known before. From the sea to the Alps no considerable offensives have been attempted for more than two months, though enough pressure has been maintained to bend the German armies down and prevent them from sending reinforcements from west to east. The Central empires are approaching the point of exhaustion. The further the Russian campaign goes the sooner this point will be reached. Then, with fallen numbers, will come the imperative need to shorten the German front, a perilous operation, which the eyes of the French, British and Italian armies will not allow to pass undisturbed."

Naturally, it is a secret whether the great offensive, which is being prepared in the factories of the allies from Lyons to Sheffield, will be delayed until this critical moment."

Chamberlain's
COLIC, CHOLERA AND
DIARRHOEA REMEDY

Every man of a family should keep this remedy in his home. Buy it now. It may save life. Price, 25c.

MAGIC READ THE
BAKING
ALUM POWDERIS HOLLAND TO SHARE
IN WAR SOON?

New York, Aug. 16.—It has been reported on good authority that Holland has been buying large quantities of war munitions in the United States, and many believe these purchases will have a decisive bearing upon the war. Holland, it is believed, is about to enter the world conflict, and her entrance will at a stroke change the whole situation.

Unless Germany is defeated Belgium will become part of the German empire. Holland would then find Germany on three frontiers. About her own fate, after that, there could be no doubt. If Holland would live Germany must not conquer.

According to the story Holland will soon enter the war on the side of the allies, and in her intervention she will be supported by half a million British troops landed in Holland. With the troops from Britain the well-trained and equipped Dutch force would make an army at least a million strong, almost in the rear of the Germans in Belgium and France and in a position to strike at once at the German lines of communication.

No doubt German would dispute the landing of troops in Holland. She could only do this with her fleet, and it would bring on the general naval engagement Britain has long awaited. Students of the war situation are now watching Holland.

MAJOR N. S. EDGAR
RECOMMENDED FOR
D. S. O. FOR BRAVERY

Major Norman S. Edgar, at one time bookkeeper for A. Urquhart & Co., and late of Regina, has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Order for gallant conduct at Festubert. Word to this effect was received in town, last Saturday from Ottawa, stating that the news had been conveyed to Canada by Captain R. B. Thornton, an officer of the divisional ammunition column, first contingent, who is home on leave of absence from the front. Major Edgar, who was wounded at the battle of Festubert, receiving nine different wounds, mostly from shrapnel, arrived at Quebec last Friday on three months' leave of absence. He is visiting his home at Chatham, N.B., but it is expected that he will visit the West before going back to the front.

TURCO-GERMANIC
RELATIONS BAD;
REVOLT IS SEEN

London, Aug. 16.—An Athens dispatch to the Chronicle says: "The strained relations between German and Turkish army officers have led to a serious crisis. A few days ago a quarrel among the staff and other officers in the Gallipoli peninsula led to a formidable mutiny against the Germans. The latter were forced to take the strongest measures to quell it, and with considerable difficulty arrested the ringleaders and some other officers involved. These, to the number of 45, were sent in chains to Constantinople, where they would have been shot had the German commander felt himself strong enough to do so immediately."

"The arrests caused a great sensation throughout the ranks of the army, and tended to increase indignation against the Germans, who now have few real friends, even among the most prominent Young Turks. 'People arriving here from the Turkish capital agree in representing the situation as very perilous. One of them was told by the Sultan's physician that His Majesty is very ill and quite incapable of attending to state affairs. Audiences are denied even to the most prominent Germans. He says the greatest indignation is aroused in all circles by the proposal of Prince Hohenlohe Langenburg to put Germans in administrative posts throughout the country. The over-bearing attitude of the Germans meanwhile aggravates the people, and has called forth lately vigorous protests from several Young Turks leaders."

"The populace generally is absolutely confused by the rosy communications plastered on every wall in Stambul. They can hardly reconcile the glowing accounts of victories with the reports of Turkish wounded. 'There is not the slightest doubt that the people are against the continuation of the war. A revolution is coming, and it will hasten the triumph of the allies."

"From another source comes the information that the number of injured has reached the astounding figure of 125,000, while many thousands are at Maidos or the town of Gallipoli."

CANADA'S NEW LOAN

Amateur critics of finance identified with the Liberal party are busy condemning the forty-five million dollar loan effected in New York by the finance minister. The Canadian Courier, a journal that is financed with funds closely identified with the Canadian Northern Railway, deals in supercilious tones with Mr. White's "foolishness," and many little newspapers throughout Canada, even including the Albertan, of Calgary, follow suit with weighty editorials, in which they juggle forty-five million dollars as though they were forty-five cents, and proceed to instruct the minister of finance as to what he should and should not have done to secure money for the Dominion.

It is always easy to criticize as long as one is criticizing large enough figures to baffle both oneself and the reader. There is one thing the Canadian Courier forgot to mention, namely, that the position of its intimate friend, the Canadian Northern Railway, is the chief incubus on Canadian finance today. The Courier and other papers with similar affiliations, should sing very small on that subject. Another matter worth mentioning is that the finance minister of Canada has been openly congratulated by the president of the Bank of Montreal, and by others of the leading financiers of the Empire on his success in securing this money under present conditions. Such authorities are both high-minded and well capable of judging.

The chief complaint of critics concerning the loan is that it is on a 5 per cent. basis. It may be mentioned that France and Germany have each recently floated loans at 5 per cent., while Great Britain is paying 4 1/2 per cent.

No borrower can regard with pleasure the terms that must be paid for money today. It may, however, be assumed that the Hon. Mr. White has not paid any higher than he had to, and that he knows more about the subject than his amateur critics.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
x ALLIES WILL USE x
x VALUABLE INVENTION x
x Paris, Aug. 16.—A device x
x invented by the Italian en- x
x gineer Quarini, which x
x makes it possible to drive x
x torpedoes out of their x
x course and explode them, x
x has satisfied tests, says a x
x special dispatch from Rome x
x—and arrangements are be- x
x ing made to supply the de- x
x vice to the allied fleets. x
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

LOOK HERE I

I am offering for cash the following articles, which are at and below cost prices: One 16-inch wood beam prairie breaker, at \$22; One 16-inch steel beam prairie breaker, at \$26; One 16-inch steel beam prairie breaker, at \$21; Two 14-inch new brush breakers, at \$26.50; One 16-inch new brush breaker, at \$29.50; Two 16-inch breaker bottoms for sulkeys, at \$10; One 13-foot Acme Harrow, at \$36; One wood Boss Harrow, at \$15. A few disc harrows; two all steel. Roller-bearing Davenport wagons, and other articles at reduced prices. W. R. Winslow, John Deere Agent, Lacombe, Alta.

KAISER, THE BEAST

OF REVELATIONS

A Biblical student has discovered proof that the "beast" of Revelations is actually the Kaiser, and that the war he has provoked is to last for three and one-half years.

The proof is based on the 13th chapter of Revelations. Verses 4 and 5 say: "And they worshiped the beast, saying, 'Who is able to make war with him?' And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies; and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months." Here we have a fairly recognizable portrait of the Kaiser, and a statement of the war's duration. But the clinching evidence is in verse 18: "Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of a man; six hundred, three score and six."

But how does this number 666 fit the Kaiser? This is very simple. Listen! Give each letter in Kaiser its alphabetical number. A is the first letter in the alphabet; B is the second; C is the third, and so on.

Place beside each alphabetical number the number which is the total number of letters in the word "Kaiser" (6). Add the result. Here it is worked out for you:

K-11 add 6 115
A-1 add 6 16
I-9 add 6 96
S-19 add 6 196
E-5 add 6 51
R-18 add 6 186

Total 666
"And this number is six hundred, three score and six."

THE PIONEER MEAT MARKET

Cole & Slater

Lacombe

We will pay the following prices, delivered at Lacombe, for the week:

Good Fat Steers, \$5.00 to \$7.00
Heifers and Cows, 4.00 to 5.00
Stags, 2.00 to 3.00
Bulls, 2.00 to 3.00
Calves (150-200), 6.50 to 7.50
Calves (200-300), 6.00 to 7.00
Sheep, Choice Killing (Wethers), 5.00 to 5.75
Sheep, Choice Killing (Ewes), 5.00 to 5.25
Sheep, Yearlings, 5.00 to 5.75
Lambs, Choice Milk Lambs, 6.50 to 7.25
Poultry—Live weight—
Broilers, No. 1, 24 to 34 lbs., 12c.
Fowl, 4c.
No. 1 Ducks, 5c.
No. 1 Ducklings, 1c.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID FOR HOGS

Other grades at proportionate prices. We cannot accept thin cull stock.

Man, Woman
and Child

Can be correctly fitted with eyeglasses or spectacles here on short notice. We give you the most careful service too, by making exact examinations and adjusting only the proper lenses to suit the individual sight. Do not delay if you even think you need glasses, but come here where you will get the most expert service for the least money.

When you purchase eyeglasses from us you receive the benefit of our long experience in knowing how to adjust them.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN. ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Royal Bank Building, Lacombe

C. C. CURTIS

Dealer in
WOOD, COAL, ICE.
DRAWING A SPECIALTY.
Agent for Cardiff Coal.
Agent for Imperial Oil Co.
Prompt Delivery our Specialty.
Phone 76.

STEER TAKEN UP

At my place for past six weeks, one yearling steer; no horns; no brand. Apply Chas. Walder, 1 mile east and 5 miles south of Lacombe. (A. 11-3c)

STEER LOST—REWARD

Light red yearling steer; horns; no brand; strayed away about middle of June. Reward for information. Apply Chas. Walder, 1 mile east and 5 miles south of Lacombe. (A. 11-3c)

GIRL WANTED

Girl wanted on Sept. 1st. Apply Mrs. G. H. Hutton, Experimental Farm, Lacombe. (A. 11-4p)

ESTRAY

MARE.—At my place since July 20, 1915, one bay mare; two white hind feet and white spot on face; about seven years old, with one yearling colt. Owner apply G. W. GRIF-FITH, 2 1/2 miles east of Blackfalds. (Jy. 28-3p)

LOST

LOST.—Between Lacombe and Wetaskiwin, Female Cocker Spaniel, black with under-markings. Has on leather collar with 1915 license tag. Name, "Billy." Notify C. W. Rutledge, Lacombe. Reward given. (A. 18-1p)

Prohibition has
Good Effect

The biggest day's receipts so far at the twenty-three government liquor dispensaries in the Province of Saskatchewan amounted to \$2,000. That is probably less than passes over the bars in the city of Edmonton almost any day. The difference does not mean that there are as many people in Edmonton who really want liquor to drink as there are in the whole Province of Saskatchewan. It does illustrate that most people who drink do so not from appetite but from habit. Whatever its defects, the Saskatchewan system has freed the individual from the tradition that to be sociable, he must buy his friend a drink of intoxicant. That tradition is the basis of the treating habit, and the secret of the bar's financial success. With it destroyed the habit of drinking liquor will die a natural death.

For Sale at the

Planing Mill

I am manufacturing Egg, Rutter, and Chicken Boxes. A Stock on Hand.

Sash, Window, and Door Frames made to order.
Planing, Rippling, Turning, and Band Sawing at Factory Prices.

Henry T. Bell, Prop.

O. B. MOORE

Real Estate, Loans, Insurance
Listings Wanted
Houses For Sale
Dealer in Live Stock of all Kinds
RIMBEY, ALBERTA.

Are You Going to Build?

If you are thinking of building, call and get an estimate from us. We have a new, clean stock of the very best in

Lumber

and
Building Material
OF ALL KINDS

You will find our prices as low as any

Trimble-Garland Lumber Co.

Allen St.

Lacombe

BIBLE LECTURE

(Synopsis of Lecture by Prof. P. P. Adams.)

PROPHETIC PROOF THAT JESUS OF NAZARETH IS THE MESSIAH

(Skeptics Specially Invited)

Of all the proofs that Jesus of Nazareth is the true Messiah the prophetic proof takes precedence. "Let it once be made out," says Prof. Mark Hopkins, "that a religion is sustained by genuine prophecies, and I see not how it is possible that evidence should be more complete and satisfactory."

The names of Messiah, the Christ, and the Anointed, are synonymous terms. "We have found the Messiah, which is being interpreted, the Christ." (Mark, the Anointed) John 1:41.

When and how did Jesus become the Anointed? He was anointed at his baptism by the Holy Ghost. "God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost and with power." (Acts 10:38). "And Jesus, when he was baptized, went up straightway out of the water; and, lo, the heavens were opened unto him, and he saw the Spirit of God descending upon him like a dove, and lighting upon him; and, lo, a voice from heaven, saying, This is My beloved Son in whom I am well pleased." (Matt. 3:16, 17).

The Messiah, for whom the people of God had looked, longed, prayed, and waited for four long millenniums, had at length come. In Eden, before the first pair had been banished from their paradise home, the Christ was promised in the words to the serpent, "I will put enmity between thee and the woman, between thy seed and her seed; it shall bruise thy head, and thou shalt bruise his heel." (Gen. 3:15). That the seed of the woman referred to is Christ is evident from the words of the Apostle Paul to the Galatians, "But when the fullness of time was come, God sent His Son made of a woman. . . that we might receive the adoption of sons." (Gal. 4:4, 5). The coming of the Messiah was the great theme of all the prophets. After His resurrection, before revealing himself to His disciples, Christ showed them the Scriptures that referred to himself. "And beginning at Moses and all the prophets, He expounded to them in all the Scriptures the things concerning himself." (Luke 24:27).

But unto none of the prophets except unto Daniel was revealed the exact time of the coming of the Messiah. "Know therefore and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the prince shall be seven weeks, and three score and two weeks." (Dan. 9:25). Here is a definite period of time till the Messiah should come—seven weeks, three score and two weeks—sixty-nine weeks or 483 days. This period of time was to begin at the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem. At the time Daniel received this vision, Jerusalem was in ruins, having been destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar sixty-eight years before. The Jews, Daniel's people, were in captivity in Babylon. But God had promised that they could return again to their own land. "For thus saith the Lord, That after seventy years be accomplished at Babylon, I will visit you, and perform My good word toward you, in causing you to return to this place." (Jer. 29:10). The first captivity occurred 606 B.C. (See II Chron. 36:5-8, marginal date). Counting seventy years from 606 B.C. we are brought to 536 B.C. Babylon fell into the hands of Cyrus, the king of Persia in 538 B.C. consequently it fell to the lot of Cyrus to decree the return of the Jews to Palestine. In 536 Cyrus decreed the return of the Jews to build the temple; in 519 Darius

confirmed this decree, and in 457 Artaxerxes re-confirmed and enlarged it, giving the returned Jews power to restore their ancient laws and usages. (See Ezra 1:1-4; 6:1-12; 7:6-26). "And they (the Jews) builded, and finished it, according to the commandment of the God of Israel, and according to the command of Cyrus, and Darius, and Artaxerxes, king of Persia." (Ezra 6:14). This great four-fold commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem went forth in complete form when Artaxerxes made his decree in the seventh year of his reign, 457 B.C. (See Ezra 7:7, 8, marginal date). "From the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince" was to be seven weeks, or 483 days. If this were literal time the prophecy has failed, for the Messiah did not come in 483 literal days, or less than two years from 457 B.C. But inasmuch as this time is prophetic and symbolic each day stands for a year, (Num. 14:34; Eze. 4:6). Now 483 years from the Autumn of 457 B.C., when this commandment went forth will bring us to the Autumn of the year 27 A.D. For, in the Autumn of the year 457 B.C. there would be exactly 456 years B.C.; and the difference between 456 years and 483 years A.D., or 27, which is equivalent to the fall of 27 A.D. Here is a simple problem whose solution plainly reveals the fact that Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah.

Now, in order for Him to fulfill the only prophecy that revealed the exact time of His coming, the Messiah must appear in the Autumn of 27 A.D. Did He come then? Was Jesus baptized and anointed with the Holy Ghost in the year 27 A.D.? Let the Gospel writers reply. "Now, when all the people were baptized, it came to pass that Jesus also being baptized, and praying, the heaven was opened, and the Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape like a dove upon Him, and a voice came from heaven, which said, 'Thou art My beloved Son; in Thee I am well pleased.'" (Luke 3:21). This occurred 27 A.D. (See marginal date King James Version, Oxford Facsimile Series, No. 2A).

That Jesus recognized this anointing is evident in His words to His fellow-countrymen at Nazareth a short time after. "The Spirit of the Lord is upon me because He hath anointed me to preach the Gospel to the poor." (Luke 4:18). He knew that he had come at the appointed time so at the beginning of His work He proclaimed, "The time is fulfilled, the Kingdom of God is at hand; repent ye and believe the Gospel." (Mark 1:14, 15). What time was fulfilled? The sixty-nine weeks, or 483 years of Daniel 9:25.

Speaking in the next verse about the work of the Messiah, the prophet Daniel said, "And He shall confirm the covenant with many for one week; and in the midst of the week He shall cause the sacrifice and the oblation to cease." (Dan. 9:27). Seven more years are here brought to view, in which the Messiah was to confirm the covenant (the new covenant) with many (of the Jews), and in the midst of the seven years, or after three and one-half years of His Messiahship, He should cause the (typical temple) sacrifice and oblation to cease. It is a recognized fact by New Testament commentators that Christ's ministry began in the Autumn of 27 A.D., and ended with His crucifixion in the Spring of 31 A.D. "The crucifixion was at the beginning of 31 A.D." ("All Past Time," by B. Dimbleby, p. 95). When He was crucified the veil of the temple was rent in twain from bottom to top as if by human hands. Thus God plainly revealed that the services in the temple were sacrifices and oblation had been offered was to cease. "The veil

WILL WE EVER WALK ON AIR?

Trick Of Thought Inspired by a Letter About "Fruit-a-Tives"



MR. D. McLEAN

Orillia, Ont., Nov. 28th, 1914.

"For over two years, I was troubled with Constipation, Drowsiness, Lack of Appetite and Headaches. I tried several medicines, but got no results and my Headaches became more severe. One day I saw your sign which read 'Fruit-a-Tives' make you feel like walking on air. This appealed to me, so I decided to try a box. In a very short time, I began to feel better, and now I feel fine. Now I have a good appetite, I eat everything I eat, and the Headaches are gone entirely. I cannot say too much for 'Fruit-a-Tives', and recommend this pleasant fruit medicine to all my friends!" DAN McLEAN.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is daily proving its priceless value in relieving cases of Stomach, Liver and Kidney Trouble—General Weakness, and Skin Diseases. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-Tives Limited, Ottawa.

of the temple was rent in twain from the top to the bottom, and the earth did quake and the rocks rent." (Matt. 27:51). After the death of the Messiah His disciples continued His work among the Jews for three and one-half years longer, thus completing the week of years. In writing to the Jews, the great apostle (Paul) propounded to them this question, "How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation, which at the first began to be spoken by the Lord (for three and one-half years), and was confirmed unto us by them that heard Him (the disciples for three and one-half years)." (Heb. 2:3). But the Jews, as a nation, rejected the Messiah, and many of the "branches" of the "olive tree" were "broken off." The stoning of Stephen, the first Christian martyr, was the beginning of a fierce persecution by the Jews, which drove the disciples away to carry the gospel unto the Gentiles. Stephen was stoned 34 A.D., at the end of the week of seven years when the covenant was to be confirmed with many of the Jews. So when we come down to 34 A.D. the time is reached when Israel as a nation is finally rejected of God. Seventy weeks of years of 490 years, beginning with 457 B.C., was decreed upon the Jews, in which time they were to finish their transgression. (Dan. 9:24). Beginning with 457 B.C. sixty-nine weeks brings us to the Messiah; one week more finishes the seventy and closes the long probation of the Jewish nation as the chosen people of God. A short time after, the solemn announcement was made by Paul and Barnabas, as follows: "It was necessary that the Word of God should first have been spoken to you, but seeing ye put it from you and judge yourselves unworthy of everlasting life, lo, we turn to the Gentiles." (Acts 13:46).

Ponoka News

The Leland Hotel is out of business, but no one is suffering. Travellers are being well accommodated by the remaining hotels. A quiet wedding was solemnized at the Methodist parsonage on Friday, August 6th, when the Rev. J. W. Wilkin united in the holy bonds of matrimony Jacob Nathaniel Shrock, of Ponoka, and Rhoda Susan Ellis, of Millet.

D. C. McLean has been fortunate in securing a contract on the Edmonton-St. Paul de Metis branch railway, and left on Monday to commence construction work. As usual, Mr. McLean is ever loyal to the home town, and has taken a number of local men along with him. There will be about three months' work.

The local creamery establishments are working at high pressure just now, and the amount of business being done is surprising. Large R. H. Gilpin, local manager, Edmonton City Dairy, gave us the following details of their business for the past two months—June, \$2666; July, \$3750, or a total of \$7415 have been distributed among the farmers from this one source. Many farmers are complaining of the damage that is being done to their poultry stock by coyotes. They are exceedingly numerous in several districts, and some means will have to be taken to exterminate them. A suggestion was made the other day that it would be a good topic to discuss at the U.F.A. locals. Let us hear of the best means to destroy the pest.

Great improvements are being carried out at the asylum. The new annex to the main building is about to be occupied, a large barn is under construction, as also a new reservoir; the number of men employed on construction work, being considerable. The new annex is a capital building, has splendid accommodation, and the interior planning could scarcely be improved upon. Not only is construction work active, but the improvements that are being carried out on the grounds are worthy of note. A great change has taken place lately, and Doctors Dawson and Cook, who take special pleasure in the laying out of lawns, flower beds, etc., are to be congratulated on the artistic display. At the present time the flower beds look their best, and are well worth seeing.

Gull Lake News

(Too Late for Last Week)

Mrs. N. Ross left on Wednesday for Fargo, North Dakota, to visit her brother there. Her sister, Mrs. Birch, is returning with her. Mr. Richard Hamilton visited Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Roe last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Wright and Miss Ireland spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Poling.

The Helping Hand Society will hold its next meeting at Mrs. H. Hansen's on Wednesday, August 18th. Mrs. Hansen has quite an original task for the ladies. Every member is requested to attend, and all visitors are made welcome.

The Gull Lake Winners entertained a number of the young people at Cox Bros. on Wednesday evening, and all report having had a good time.

The weather is just right for having, and everybody is busy around here.

O. U. Q. T. captured the first prize in the canoe illumination on Monday evening.

Arbordale News

(Too Late for Last Week)

During the electric storm of last Saturday night O'Shea Brothers lost a stack of hay with lightning.

Miss Cecil and Mildred Fouts entertained a number of their young friends of Arbordale on Sunday evening.

Our church continues to be well

attended. Speaks well for our minister.

The Arbordale ladies met with Mrs. Ogilvie last Thursday with a good attendance.

Mrs. M. H. Grenice, an old-time resident of Arbordale, but now of Botha, is in the Stettler hospital. She underwent an operation for appendicitis and a complication of ailments last week.

From the present appearance of the crops, Professor Foster will have another guess coming.

The Helping Hand Society picnicked at Spruceclaw Farm last Wednesday, notwithstanding the busy time. There were nearly one hundred in attendance, and everyone enjoyed themselves under the leafy canopy as they sat down to a long, heavily-laden table containing the best of the land. The management are contemplating a harvest festival, with sports in connection, which will consist of base ball, basket ball, and other amusements for the young. An effort will be made to secure prominent speakers.

B. F. Butcher, Solicitor Jones, and Mr. Wilson, of Lacombe, were in Edmonton last week on matters of important business.

H. W. Hunting and Free Lee, of the north end of Gull Lake, were on the Lacombe market with lambs last week.

Cutting barley will be some of the duties of next week.

A number of people attended the regatta at Gull Lake last Monday, and report a delightful time.

Walter Summers, one of our prominent farmers, is guiding a new Ford car.

If children are feverish give a light laxative like Rexall Orderlies which often removes the cause. Sold only by The Rexall Store, 10c, 25c, and 50c boxes. —The McDermid Drug Co. (13)

PROHIBITION IS AN

ISSUE AT THE COAST

That prohibition is on the way in British Columbia is the assumption that may be made on learning that prohibition meetings in Vancouver are to be addressed by Rev. W. F. Patterson, of Edmonton, he who captured the "Windle nanny" at the big debate in Calgary, and Mrs. Nellie McClung, the well-known Canadian authoress and public speaker. The meetings are being held under the auspices of the business men's prohibition committee.



Daddy, Mother, Joan and Baby

each and all find health in



The gentle but sure laxative

Pleasant to take, and therefore very desirable for children. Mild and easy on the system—effective—just what is wanted.

Rexall Orderlies are Made in Canada and sold in convenient metal boxes at 10c, 25c and 50c on a straight money-back guarantee by Rexall Stores, everywhere. Get a Box Today from

The McDermid Drug Co.

D. A. Lothian, Manager

Massey-Harris Cream Separators

The Massey-Harris Cream Separator has become firmly established as a thoroughly reliable machine.

For close skimming and easy turning, it excels all others.

If you are in the market for an up-to-date Cream Separator, we are at your service.

H. L. BROWN

Agent for Massey-Harris Implements.

An Experienced Executor

The administration of a Will calls for wide experience in Financial and Commercial Matters. This Trust Company offers you the experienced services of a body of successful business men. They have every qualification for the perfect administration of your Will. Write for our Booklet on a "Will."

The Trusts and Guarantee Company, Ltd.

Calgary, Alberta.

Public Administrator and Official Assignee for the Judicial Districts of

LETHBRIDGE, MACLEOD, CALGARY, WETASKIWIN.

J. G. PRATT, Inspector, Lacombe, Alberta.

LUMBER

At War Prices

Car of Canada Portland Cement

Just in.

Fresh Plaster and Lime

The Famous Galt Coal

Always in Stock

Phone 49

Atlas Lumber Company, Ltd.

O. W. Thorne - Local Manager

John Fortune CITY LIVERY AND FEED TABLE

Careful Attention given to Commercial Trade.

First Class Rigs and Good Drivers

Draying on Short Notice

LACOMBE - ALBERTA

CREAM WANTED

We Pay Spot Cash for Cream and Eggs

The Lacombe Creamery

G. A. Anderson, Prop.

Vickers & Kriese

New Lumber Yard

Everything in Lumber and Building Material.

Twin City Coal

Office and Yards

Glass Street - - Lacombe

Deering Farm Machinery

Gasoline Engines; Threshing Outfits; Demolators; Top and Open Buggies; Hayfork Tracks and Fittings; Fanning Mills; Smut Cleaners; and a full line of repairs for same. Transfer Agency for Deering Machinery.

Warehouse—Alberta Street, Lacombe.

Alex. Leslie

AGENT

Lacombe Iron Works

General Blacksmith Work of all kinds. Horse-shoeing, Plow Work, Wood Work, Machine Work. Agents for the Stoven's Brush Cutter. Prices are Right and Satisfaction Guaranteed. —CASH PAID FOR OLD IRON—

A. D. Watson

Nanton Street

Lacombe, Alta.

FARMERS!

HERE ARE SIX REASONS
WHY IT WILL PAY YOU TO
INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Amount of business in force Dec. 31, 1914, over \$42,000,000
Assets over Liabilities, over \$10,000,000
No. of Farmers Insured, over 27,000

- FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insurer.
- SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.
- THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.
- FOURTH—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.
- FIFTH—Insurance on Live Stock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.
- SIXTH—That this is the largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.

JESSE FRASER AGENCY, Agents at Lacombe.
GUY C. WILSON, Agent at Clive.
D. A. McDONALD, Agent at Alta.
JAS. McPHERSON, Agent at Bentley.
C. L. FARUM & CO., Agents at Ponoka.
J. H. BEELEY, Agent at Rimbey.

News of the War

THE DAY OF RECKONING

Under the heading of "The Reckoning," the New York Times has the following forceful arraignment of Germany:

After one year of war Germany possesses Belgium, Russian Poland, where her immense armies are battling mightily, is nearly within her grasp, and she occupies a part of some of the richest provinces in northeastern France, where for many months since her retreat from the Marne she has carried on trench warfare, chiefly defensive. These are her spoils, the twelvemonth achievements of the vast military forces she has for 40 years been training for the conquest of Europe.

Germany has lost 3,000,000 men, approximately 5 per cent. of her population. She has lost her island colonies in the Pacific, her West African possessions, her fortified outpost of Kiau-Chau—more than 1,000,000 square miles of German territory and more than 10,000,000 people who acknowledged the German rule. She has been driven from the seas. The ships of her great merchant fleet have been destroyed or have sought refuge in her home waters or in neutral ports. Her foreign trade has been annihilated, save for some precarious exchanges through the Baltic Sea and the little traffic she carries on furtively across the territory of neutral neighbors. Of her great and costly navy only submarines are at large and active. All the rest has either been sent to the bottom by her enemies or because of fear of the enemy lies concealed at Wilhelmshaven or Kiel. And her submarine boats gain for her no military advantage; they merely harass the enemy without diminishing his fighting power.

These are Germany's material losses. For a great nation they are trifling; a few peaceful, recuperating years would make them good. What we may call her moral loss is incomparably greater. It is beyond all measurement and irretrievable. The Germany of the Hohenzollern is damned forever. A thousand years from now the awful story of violated Belgium will be read by school children in their history books as the children of today read of Hun and Saracen. A little more than a year ago Germany was on terms of real friendship with all nations save for one or two that harbored resentment for the past, or were suspicious of future aggressions. Germany was respected and admired for her marvelously swift advance in science, in industry, and in commerce. She held a secure place among the foremost. Now not one nation on earth has a friendly feeling for her, with the exception of Austria and Turkey, two powers of such mean estate that for half a century no country has been so poor as to do them reverence; Turkey, the land of the unspeakable, who but for the miserable immoralities of the European concert, and Austria, long stagnant and decaying under the rule of a monarch as narrow, as selfish, and as stupid as George the Third. These are Germany's allies, her friends, all she has left.

The admiration and respect Ger-

many had won for herself have given way to abhorrence, to a great fear and a stern resolve, as men have tardily comprehended her monstrous designs against the world's peace and freedom and have witnessed the unbelievable savagery of the methods by which she seeks to gain her ends. But most of all men have been appalled by the extent and the completeness of her preparations for war. History has no precedent for it, nor any such tale of millions of people under a rule that directed their every energy in the planned way to make them more efficient for butchery. It is a spectacle to marvel at, but a standing menace, too near and dreadful to be put up with. Germany, unconquered, Germany not brought to her senses, threatens the peace and security of all the nations of the world. So her neighbor nations have resolved to conquer her, to put it out of her power ever again to cause blood to flow in rivers as it has flowed during this year of war.

They are going to do it. They are going to conquer Germany and put her mad rulers under such restraint that her people will have the opportunity they have never been able to conquer for themselves, to put Germany under the rule of reason. A slow and a rude and bloody process it is. Beset by four great powers, Germany holds her own—as yet. She will have victories, as in Poland, and her people will be deluded by their false rulers into believing that triumph awaits her. That can never be. The allies will win because they must. For free England, Republican France, aspiring Italy, and for vast Russia there can be no Caudine Forks; their armies will never pass subjugum at the German behest. They would perish first, to escape the living death of subordination to Prussia. Their immense superiority in men, in wealth, in power, will determine the contest, even if it be prolonged for years.

There are Germans within the Empire who condemn the imperial purposes, who well know the nature of the raging fever that besets Germans. Some of them speak out; they will not be silenced; but when the organ of the Social Democrats, with daring frankness, gave a name to the disease, the paper was suppressed. Of the "terrible crisis" in German affairs Vorwaerts said the other day:

"It shows us that the German people is stricken with a malady which in the end may prove fatal; and this malady is jingoism. This names a diseased nationalism, which sees neither virtue nor courage in any nation but its own, and which has only insults and suspicion for others."

Germany seems ready to make peace. It may not be the kind of peace acceptable to the Allies, for Germany, as far as the progress of her arms is concerned, is at the height of her success. From this time forward there will be a steady, probably a rapid, decline. As a matter of fact, Germany was at the height of her success on the day before the re-

trat at the Marne, and though with Austria she has driven back the Russians from Galicia, and penetrated some distance into Poland, strategically the Germans are not as strong as on that eventful day last September.

But possession seems to be considered as of value by the German standard, and the Austro-German horde have more territory now than they will ever have again. But it is not surprising that the Kaiser intimates that he is prepared to discuss peace. The Balkan states seem to be on the verge of joining in the struggle. Their action indicates both a cause and an effect. Doubtless their decision is being hastened by the probability of success of the Allies in the Dardanelles campaign, and their entrance into the struggle will hasten the climax in that campaign. The Italians have seemingly conducted a very masterly campaign on the Austrian front, which is soon to reach a finality. Kitchener's millions have apparently taken no part in the war as yet. These additions to the forces of the Allies in the west should about equal the reinforcements, which would come from Russia even if the entire Teutonic forces should be released. But the Germans, to pursue the advantage in Russia or to hold what they have, will be unable to release any very large number of men from Russia. The Russian front extends about 1,000 miles, every foot of which will have to be held. Russia will still become stronger, both in forces and in munitions. Only a small percentage of the Russian troops available have yet been called upon.

So it is not surprising that the Kaiser is anxious for peace. The German army was organized for a short war of not more than three months. In a long war the army organization and the financial organization of the empire must collapse. That it has lasted so long is a credit to the ability of the German people.

Though the Allies, particularly France and Britain, without doubt will be inclined to treat fairly with the Germans when the time comes; the time for such generosity has not yet arrived. The Allies will not demand the pound of flesh, if that means the destruction or partial destruction of the German nation. Adequate compensation for Belgium, the return of the French provinces to France, and some satisfactory arrangement with adequate guarantee against an armed peace with extravagant and bankrupting expenditure in munitions should be satisfactory. This guarantee should not be very difficult to secure, because Germany for a generation will not be able to raise the money to maintain its enormous army and navy.

The Globe believes that the Germans are seriously anxious for peace at the present time. From every quarter come indications that a cessation of hostilities is greatly desired by the Teutonic allies. The time has not yet come for the Allies to talk about peace. When the Dardanelles have been forced, and Belgium and France have been cleared of the foe and the Allies have their feet on German soil, and Italy has full control of the Adriatic, and the Russian bear is himself again, the Allies will be in a position to talk about peace. That time is coming before most people imagine.

BRITAIN'S POWER

The cleverly conceived talk of Great Britain not doing her share of the war work sedulously set going by some pro-German agency disappears into thin air with the publication of just what sea power during the past year has meant to the Allies, both France and Russia.

And apart from the command of the sea which has rendered the enemy practically impotent to interfere with our commerce while stranding his own, one of the chief duties undertaken by Great Britain has been in rendering financial aid to the Allies, a power which must not be underestimated, but which is very hard to estimate at its true value owing to the difficulty of comprehending finance when talked of in the hundred million dimensions.

As one leading British journal very aptly states: "The truth is not that we have done less on land than we hoped to do, but that we have striven to do more than we with the limited resources for the manufacture of war material were capable of doing in so short a period."

It is upon this resourcefulness, which is capable of expansion which the Germans never dreamed of that the possibilities of the future are based and upon which Britons rely so fully in preparing for a long drawn-out struggle. Germany has set a pace which in the judgment of the best opinions she will find it hard to maintain.

Clive News

Born.—To Mr. and Mrs. H. Huxcroft, on Friday, August 6th, a daughter.

Mrs. Wilson, of Ponoka, is visiting Clive, being a guest at the home of her son, D. W. Wilson.

Mrs. D. Hudson spent the week-end at Gadsby, visiting her son and daughter.

Miss F. Lyons-Hall, pupil of Seigfried et Christen, Paris, will open a small music class for advanced pupils early in September.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Mayland, of Calgary, spent the week-end in Clive, being the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Reynolds.

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Woods motored as far as Ponoka on Monday, and after spending a day there with their folks intend to travel on to Edmonton and take in the Exhibition.

Mr. D. F. Bailey, formerly of Lacombe district, but now of California, is renewing acquaintances and looking after his interests in this district. Mr. Bailey does not change very much with the years. He is still willing and anxious to trade a anything from his shirt to a section of land.

John Maurer shipped a couple of cars of his pure bred Duroc Jersey hogs to Edmonton on Friday to compete for prizes at the Fair there. These hogs have been very successful on the fair circuit this season, and cannot fail to bring home the bacon from Edmonton.

Miss Helen Reynolds spent the week-end with friends at Lacombe and also took in the regatta at Gull Lake on Monday.

On Monday evening a daughter of Mrs. A. E. Moore, of Tees, fell from her horse and sustained a broken collar bone.

Mr. and Mrs. Muttart, who have been visiting in Clive for the past two weeks, being the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Crego, returned to their home at Medicine Hat on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Westling returned on Saturday after spending a couple of months visit in the States. They spent some time at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco and the remainder visiting friends and relatives. They report a general good time, but they are glad to get back to Sunny Alberta.

Miss F. Lyons-Hall, of Coronation, who has been engaged as teacher of the junior department of our public school, was a Clive visitor on Friday. She was very favorably impressed with our bright little town and thinks that she will experience no difficulty in accommodating herself to the somewhat change of conditions.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT

On Wednesday morning of last week a rather unfortunate accident occurred. Miss Ruby Stanchfield was driving home from Clive in a wagon, and on passing the farm of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Cline, some five miles north of town, essayed to get out, when she slipped and fell, with the result that she dislocated a bone of her left arm. She was immediately conveyed back to town, where the local doctor replaced and fixed up the disjointed member.

THE SHAME OF QUEBEC
What About Quebec, the province in which recruiting officers are stoned and spat upon, and in which only 0.61 per cent. of the population has enlisted, against 3.73 per cent. in Alberta?

What is wrong with that province? If it had been a German principality originally and had been conquered by the British, one could understand its reluctance to take part in this great war. But it is French mainly, and its mother country, as well as the country to which it owes allegiance, is at war, and yet Quebec refuses to lend its aid and to help the country that has made it what it is.

Is Quebec inherently disloyal, or is it a province of cowards? It is either one or the other, and even the Montreal Daily Mail which is usually circumspect when discussing questions that have the least tinge of racialism, openly declares that Quebec's inaction (to use a mild word) is "particularly unsatisfactory."

Indeed, it is unsatisfactory, so much so that we would suggest that Sir Lomer Gouin and the members of his cabinet, the members of the Quebec legislature, and the Quebec members of the House of Commons tour their province in the cause of recruiting and not only attempt to neutralize the disloyal teachings of Bourassa, but inspire the French-Canadians into flaming patriotism that will so stimulate recruiting that Alberta's splendid record will be threatened.

Recall Orderlies make you feel fine. You will feel better and live longer if you'll keep your bowels regular by the occasional use of Recall Orderlies. Sold only by The Recall Store, 10c., 25c. and 50c. boxes.—The McEldred Drug Co. (14)

THE MANITOBA ELECTIONS

The elections in Manitoba last Friday resulted in a win for the Norris Liberal Government by a sweeping majority, the returns showing forty Liberals, five Conservatives, and one Socialist elected, while three seats were deferred.

The people of Manitoba have spoken, and they have denounced the corrupt acts of the Roblin Government in no uncertain manner. Manitoba is only repeating history. A few years ago the Liberal Ross Government of Ontario was snowed under in a similar manner.

The mills of the gods grind slowly, but they generally get there in the end.

The Norris Government starts out with a clean sheet, but a dangerously large majority, even Sir J. A. Aiken, leader of the Conservative party, who had nothing to do with the acts of the Roblin Government, being defeated, depriving the country and opposition of his valuable services. It is hoped he may yet secure a seat.

"Tom" Kelly, that Winnipeg contractor, was overpaid \$577,350 on caissons alone. But "Tom" needed the money if he had to finance both the political campaigns in Manitoba.

Watt & Hay And What They Say

ODDS and ENDS in Hats and Caps

also
Summer Outing Shirts
To be cleared this week. They must go! That's all

Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing well done.

Watt & Hay

McLear Block - Lacombe

BUSINESS CARDS

Macdonald & McBride
A. M. Macdonald, B. A. J. S. McBride.
Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries and Conveyancers.
Solicitors for Town of Lacombe, Merchant's Bank of Canada, Union Bank of Canada, R. G. Dunn & Co., The Colonial Investment & Loan Company, Ltd., etc.
Company and Private Funds to loan on Town and Farm property.
Lacombe Office, Merchant's Bank Building.
P. O. Drawer 1. Phone No. 6

EDWIN H. JONES
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary.
Office: Barnett Avenue, Lacombe, Alta.

Arthur E. Dean
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary, etc.
Office, Day Block, (opposite Post Office, Lacombe, Alta. Money to Loan.
(113-17-c)

JOHN McKENTY
Notary, Conveyancer, Accountant, Official Auditor, Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Office: DAY BLOCK, Lacombe.

PHONE 153. P.O. BOX 74

Dr. R. Roberts
F. R. O. V. S., Lond., Eng.
Alberta St., Opp. Methodist Church

Veterinary Surgeon
Government Veterinary Inspector

Mrs. P. McDONALD
Teacher of
PIANOFORTE and ORGAN
Painting in Oils and Water Colors
GLASS ST. PHONE 149

F. TAYLOR
BLACKSMITH
Horseshoeing
a Specialty

Louis Ritz
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER
Estimates Given Free. Shop at Atlas Lumber Co. Yards.
Phone 49

J. Bullis
is now prepared to clean yards, haul out manure, or do other team work.

Alberta Stable
Having leased the Alberta Stables, Glass Street, I am now prepared to do a general livery and feed business.

Special attention paid to farmers' business and feeding. General trading of all kinds. TERMS REASONABLE.

The Alberta Stable
THOS. DAGG, Prop.

Wm. Teward
Plasterer, Bricklayer, Cement Work, Stone Work and Fireplaces a Specialty.
Lacombe, Alta.
Phone R906

NOTICE UNDER THE LAND TITLES ACT.

Whereas Robert A. J. Little, of the City of Edmonton, in the Province of Alberta, the registered owner of lot 3, block 2, in the Townsite of Asperin, in the Province of Alberta, of record in the Land Titles Office for the North Alberta Land Registration District as Plan LXXVII (certificate of title 77 T 13) has produced proof of the accidental loss or destruction of the Duplicate Certificate of Title therefor, and has applied to me for the issue to him of a fresh Duplicate Certificate of Title.

Notice is hereby given that after four (4) weeks from the first publication of this notice, a fresh Duplicate Certificate of Title will issue to him, unless in the meantime good cause is shown why same should not issue. Dated at Edmonton this 29th day of June, 1915.
P. L. McNAMARA, Registrar.
(J7-4c)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
When you want Soft Water, or Wood, and want it quick and at right prices, call up 74. (A14-11) L. STEERS.

C. F. DAMRON
Live Stock & Farm Sales AUCTIONEER
BENTLEY - ALBERTA
20 years' experience buying, selling and breeding live stock. Qualifies me as a valuator of your stock.

ECLIPSE PUMP WORKS
General Repair Shop
Nanton St., Lacombe.
General repairs in Guns, Cycles, Pumps, Windmills, Engines; Water and Steam Fitting. Don't send away for your Engine this year, but come and see me. Look at the prices:—14 h.p. Pump Engine and Jack, \$48.50; 5 h.p. Engine, \$134.50; 7 h.p. Engine, \$150.00; 3-roll Crusher, \$65.00; 8-plate Grinder, \$30.60; 8-wheel and 30-tower Pumping Mill, \$67.00. All these prices f.o.b. Calgary. Call and see me for prices.

F. V. PARSONS, Prop.

For Sale

A splendid mixed farming ranch of 825 acres; \$21.00 per acre. Terms—10 per cent. cash; interest only at 5 per cent. at end of first year. Balance in 9 equal annual payments bearing interest at 5 per cent.

J. McNicol
Blackfalds, Alta.

LACOMBE SECOND-HAND STORE.
I buy and sell second-hand goods.
I handle Bankrupt Stock—Clothing, Hardware, Furniture, Beds, Springs and Mattresses, the Famous Monarch line of Stoves and Ranges, Cooking Utensils, Trunks and Valises, Galvanized and Enamelware, Sewing Machines, Guns and Ammunition, Phonographs and Records, Musical Instruments of all kinds, and Jewelry. Real Estate bought and sold. Get my prices before buying.
(524-11) O. BOODE, Nanton St.

Mecklenburg
The reliable, experienced and qualified
Sight Specialist
will again visit Lacombe, on
Tuesday, August 17th
If your eyes or glasses trouble you see him at once.

Lacombe Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
A local enterprise that should have the support of all the Farmers.
Office Over Union Bank

NOTICE
I will sell to the highest bidder, at Dagg's barn, on August 7, at 3 p.m., one bay yearling colt, the same having been duly advertised according to the Pounds Laws of the Province of Alberta.
LEROY B. MILLER,
(Jo. 28-2c) Pound-Keeper.

TENDERS.
SEALED TENDERS, stating price per ton, will be received by the undersigned up to August 20th, for the supplying of straw at Fair Grounds during Fair days, Aug. 24-26.
N. E. CARRUTHERS, Secretary.

NOTICE.
All cattle branded — O J on left ribs (north of Calgary) are the property of T. Jones, Chigwell. Please notify.
(J9-4p)

THE CENTRAL ALBERTA Agricultural Society

EXHIBITION

Will be Held at LACOMBE, Alberta, on
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Aug. 24-25-26, 1915

\$5000 In Prizes

**Good Programme of Horse Racing and Athletic
Events on 2nd and 3rd Days of Fair**

BAND IN ATTENDANCE

Capt. H. J. Angell Evans,
PRESIDENT

N. E. Carruthers,
SECRETARY

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X HUNS TRIED TO BUY X
X UP U. S. PRESS X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

New York, Aug. 15.—The New York World today published the first of a series of articles based on evidence which, it says, it has collected and which it asserts reveals the scope of official pro-German propaganda in the United States in connection with its conflict with the allies. The evidence, the World says, is based on correspondence exchanged by representatives of the German government, and the assertion is made that most of the undertakings of Berlin in this country have been directed by Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg.

These reports, the World asserts, show that the German government, its agents, and its volunteer sympathizers have attempted:

To control the press of the United States;

To influence American news agencies;

To subsidize certain newspapers;

To breed discord and stir up industrial strikes;

To prevent the allies from getting war munitions from this country;

To secure munitions for herself while decrying similar efforts of the allies;

To induce American citizens, often without their direct knowledge, to act as decoys in German-financed "peace" societies.

The chief factors in these undertakings, the article charges, and the direction of the German chancellor, were:

Count Johann Bernstorff, German ambassador at Washington.

Captain Frank Von Papen, military attaché of the German embassy.

Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, chief fiscal agent of Germany in this country.

Herr Hugo Schmidt, western representative of the Deutsche Bank of Berlin.

Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, a German-American chemist.

S. Suizberger, a banker in Frankfurt, Germany.

Herr Watzoldt, trade representative of the German government in this country.

Agents of the German secret service and various other persons not publicly identified with the German government.

Disclosures in the correspondence, the World asserts, show

that the German propaganda had for its purpose the involving of the United States in the complications of the European war.

Besides attempting to control the American press, the article charges the plan contemplated the establishment of newspapers and news services, the financing of professional lecturers and moving picture shows and the publication of books to foment American discord to the advantage of the German empire.

The German government, this story says, is the financial backer of the Fatherland, a publication which, it is charged, receives a monthly bonus from Financial Agent Albert.

The World gives as evidence of the publicity programme, "the disputed claim of M. B. Clausen, that he secured from Courtland Smith, president of the American Press Association, a 30-day option expiring July 15, last, under the terms of which the German government was secretly to control that institution upon the payment of \$900,000 in cash and the retention of Mr. Smith as the ostensible head at a salary of \$15,000 a year."

Mr. Smith it is added denied this allegation.

The World also says the correspondence shows the German government paid the expenses of Edward Lyell Fox, a magazine writer, while in Germany last fall.

"One of the most interesting features of the publicity propaganda of Germany," says the article, "is a detailed description of a plan to incorporate an American news agency (to be secretly controlled by the German government) with bureaus at New York and Berlin, at an aggregate cost of \$850,000, to supply 'impartial news' regarding German conditions."

The World also asserts it has a letter which indicated the German government sought to secure control of the New York Evening Mail and which presents an agent's claim for compensation for negotiations for that paper's acquisition.

It is asserted that Germany is now building a large munitions plant in this country, and that Berlin has contracts for the entire output of an American explosives company. The transportation of the munitions, the article says, was to be arranged through a neutral government in close proximity to Germany.

The correspondence, according to the World, indicates that an official in the office of the military attaché of the German embassy was in communication with certain labor leaders for the purpose of bringing about strikes in ammunition and motor car plants.

Concerning the alleged effort to secure munitions in this country, the World asserts its correspondence shows Hugo Schweitzer secured the transfer to itself of a contract between the American Oil and Supply Company of Newark, and Thomas A. Edison for the manufacture and delivery by the latter of 1,212,000 pounds of phenol (carboic acid) at an aggregate cost of \$1,400,000 to be delivered in daily shipments running till March, 1916.

The correspondence also reveals, says the paper, a payment on June 22 last of \$100,000 to W. F. Hoffman, president of the American Oil and Supply Company, as a guarantee against loss.

A report from Captain Von Papen to his superiors describes steps taken by him to prevent exportation of asphyxiating gas to the allies and a plan to tie up two "Pure American" plants producing this gas (chlorine).

Another agent discloses to Financial Agent Albert a scheme to acquire control of the Wright Airship Company, at Dayton, Ohio, with the assistance of one of Wright's intimate confidential men.

Reports by agents, the paper says, show the following names were used possibly without sanction, in an undertaking to get American citizens to urge an embargo on shipments of munitions:

Albert J. Beveridge, senator; S. S. McClure, publisher; Former Congressman Richard Bartholdt, of Missouri; Congressman A. P. Gardner, of Massachusetts; Richmond P. Robson, of Alabama; Henry Reuter, artist; Burr McIntosh, author, and Rev. Dr. Aked, of San Francisco.

A letter passing between Arthur Von Brisen and William T. Jerome, says the story, indicated a request by Jerome for a \$10,000 retaining fee.

When it became known last night that the World was to publish this article and proofs were shown him, M. C. Clausen, former publicity agent for the Hamburg-American Steamship Line and the publisher, since the beginning of the war, of a "Bulletin of information" about the war, flatly denied the charge that he was interested in any scheme for spreading German propaganda throughout the States. He said

he knew nothing of the letter concerning an option on the American Press Association service.

MEAT INSPECTION

The public are hereby notified that all meat offered for sale in the Town of Lacombe must be inspected either by the Town's Inspector, Dr. Harrington, or by a qualified Government Inspector. Anyone offering meat for sale without complying with the town by-law will be prosecuted.

ROYAL EDWARD DESTROYED BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

London, Aug. 17.—The British transport Royal Edward has been torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. Announcement to this effect was made officially today. Six hundred men were saved out of 1,350 troops and 220 other persons on board.

"The troops consisted mainly of reinforcements for the 29th division and details of the Royal Army Medical corps."

"Full information has not yet been received, but it is known that about 600 have been saved."

FRANK, CONVICTED SLAYER, LYNCHED

Marrietta, Ga., Aug. 17.—Leo M. Frank, serving a life term for the murder of Mary P. Hagan, the Atlanta factory girl, and who was taken from the prison farm at Milledgeville, last night, was lynched two miles east of here, today, by the armed party which took him. He was hanged to a tree.

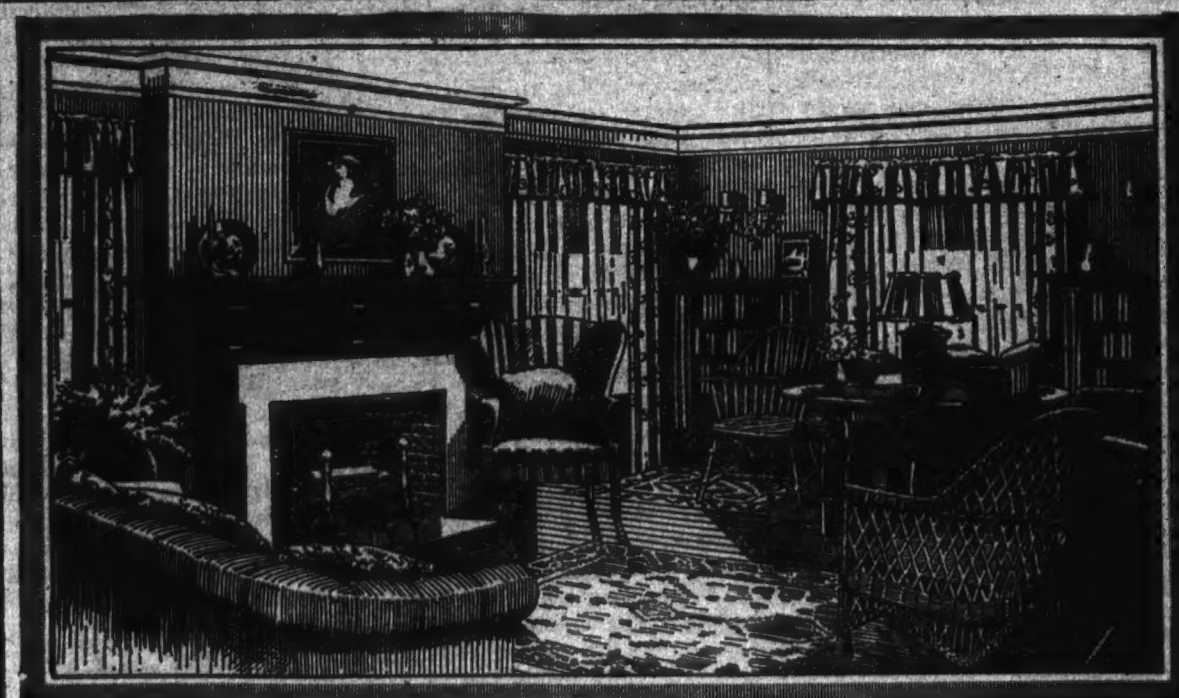
RUSSO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE FINDS NO OPPOSITION

Milan, Italy, via Paris, Aug. 17.—A long dispatch from Petrograd, outlining the situation in Russia, which gives the impression of being inspired by Sergius Sazanoff, Russian foreign minister, is published by the Corriere del La Sera. The article says, in conclusion:

"The proposal for a Russo-Japanese alliance finds no opposition on condition that it be not aggressive against China, and even less so against America, whose friendship is necessary to Russia."

GIRL WANTED

Good girl for general house-work wanted at once. Apply to Mrs. Watkins, Lacombe. (A 18-c)



The decorating of your walls is quite a problem. You want them to be pleasing in color and appearance so as to make a suitable background for your furniture and pictures.

So the ideal wall finish should be artistic in texture and coloring, absolutely sanitary, and capable of being cleaned if necessary with soap and water—and durable—to avoid a too frequent expense for redecorating.

Wall papers do not meet all these requirements, the patterns and designs fade, the papers themselves collect dust and germs and cannot be properly cleaned. Sanitary experts have proven that any kind of wall paper is unsanitary, and the custom of applying new paper over the old, affords a breeding place for germs.

Kalsomine and other water paints, while clean and sanitary, have not the necessary permanency. They need frequent renewal and often rub off on ones clothing—smudges and finger marks cannot be washed off satisfactorily.

The product that meets every requirement is Sherwin-Williams Flat-tone, a durable, flat-drying oil paint made in a variety of twenty-four beautiful shades; the selection of expert decorators. This finish can be washed with soap and water, and will last for years.

Come and see us about S-W Flat-tone. It is put up in liquid form ready for use. Ask for a color card of the pleasing shades.

Morrison & Johnston, Ltd.
Hardware, Furniture, Implements, etc.
LACOMBE

NOTICE

I will sell to the highest bidder, at Dagg's barn, on August 7, at 3 p.m., one bay yearling colt, the same having been duly advertised according to the Pound Laws of the Province of Alberta.
LEROY B. MILLER,
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N. E. CARRUTHERS,
Secretary.

Firebox linings are extra heavy McClary Semi-Steel; best material for the purpose.

McClary's
Sask-alta
Range linings are practically indestructible. Examine them at the McClary dealer's and you'll realize why.

News of the War

RUSSIA ORDERS

1,000,000 RIFLES
Ottawa, Aug. 13.—An order for one million rifles has been placed by the Russian Government with the Westinghouse company of Springfield, Mass. This is the second order to be received by this concern from Russia. The price paid for the rifles in the first order was \$28.75 each, and the second order slightly more. Delivery at the rate of 100,000 a month is required by the terms of the contract.

RUSSIAN PRESS BEGIN CRITICISING WESTERN ALLIES

Petrograd, Aug. 13.—Criticism of the western allies is beginning to appear in the Russian press. Whether this proceeding has official sanction is not known, but today the Novoe Vremya, which is often used for the dissemination of government news, prints sharp comment upon the fact that large shipments of cotton are reaching Germany through neutrals.

"It is unthinkable," says the Novoe Vremya, "that during this war of life and death English cruisers should look on quietly at the export of cotton, which is a most important element for the German artillery." The article concludes with the assertion that the United States herself sees a precedent in the Civil War by declaring cotton contraband, intimating that similar action ought to be taken by England.

SERBIA EXPECTED TO REFUSE WHAT BULGARIA ASKS

London, Aug. 12 (delayed by censor).—There are strong indications that Serbia will give a flat refusal to the demands announced by the Bulgarian premier, Vassil Radoslavoff, three weeks ago, and that the hopes of the entente allies of bringing Bulgaria into the alliance will come to naught, according to some diplomats here. Serbia's formal reply has not yet been given, but those best posted in diplomatic quarters say that Bulgaria's demands far exceed anything that Serbia could possibly yield.

The outcome is being watched with keenest interest by the chancelleries throughout Europe, as Bulgaria is the chief obstacle to united action by the Balkan states in joining the entente allies and thus throwing the Balkan barrier between the central powers and Turkey.

Bulgaria contends that by a treaty with Serbia the latter ceded Bulgaria about seven thousand square kilometres of Macedonia, which Bulgaria was compelled by the great powers to relinquish during her entente conditions after the second Balkan war. Bulgaria now insists that the original treaty be carried out, and that unless she secures the return of Macedonia she will refuse to join the other Balkan states in assisting the allies.

The present issue has renewed the smoldering feuds among the Balkans, and much bitterness is said to have developed in the course of the negotiations, all pointing to Serbia's refusal to yield Macedonia and to Bulgaria withholding her support from the entente powers. Officials of both sides say, however, that the negotiations have not yet been abandoned, and that much depends upon attitude of the Serbian parliament which meets next Monday, although personally they see little prospect of accord.

FRENCH STOP AN ATTACK ON SUEZ CANAL

Paris, Aug. 14.—A plan for an attack on the Suez canal is said by the ministry of marine today to have been detected and thwarted. Announcement was made in the following statement:

"On August 12, after warning had been given to the governor of Jaffa and time given for the evacuation of the vicinity a French cruiser bombarded and destroyed the principal building force of the German, Wagner, which were making arms and munitions, and constructing boats destined for an attack on the Suez canal. The houses in the vicinity were not damaged."

Jaffa, in Southern Palestine, Asiatic Turkey, is about 150 miles northeast of Port Said at the Mediterranean end of the Suez canal. In Jaffa is a large foundry owned by Wagner brothers. The French ministry's communication leave in doubt the nature of the expedition said to have been planned against the canal. It would be obviously impossible to construct at Jaffa a naval force of sufficient strength to cope with the warships of Great Britain and France in those waters, and it might be inferred that small vessels were being built for use in the Suez canal.

The Suez canal was attacked by the Turks early in the war. An army was sent to Egypt last winter and in February there was some fighting near the canal. The main forces of the Turks, however, did not reach their goal.

BRITISH ORDERS OF WAR SUPPLIES REACH BIG SUM

Ottawa, Aug. 15.—Orders placed in Canada by the British Government in reference to war supplies and now executed or under execution total the vast amount of \$230,000,000, according to an official statement issued today, in which are given details of the different articles purchased and their amounts.

The trade and commerce department is also collecting information as to orders placed in the Dominion by the other allies. While it is possible to obtain statistics as to supplies directly purchased there is much difficulty in coming at even an approximate value in connection with the large amount of indirect buying done here, but the data will be collected if possible.

Orders for munitions of war placed in this country by Britain, according to the statement, total \$188,183,180. Orders for leather goods, timber, and miscellaneous stores amount to \$6,142,265. Some \$10,665,490 of clothing and textiles has been ordered here. As regards food and fodder the total is \$23,397,385, and wagons, etc., to the amount of \$925,595 have been purchased in the Dominion. A great part of these orders has already been shipped and paid for, while a larger part is still under contract for delivery.

BULGARIA AND GREECE WON TO SIDE OF THE ALLIES

London, Aug. 11.—That the entente allies have won over Greece and Bulgaria, and that those two wavering Balkan states would soon throw their military forces against the Teutonic-Turkish armies, was indicated by advices received today from the near east. A despatch from Athens stated that the Bulgarian legation there has announced that the proposals made by the entente powers have been found satisfactory to the government at Sofia.

Another Athens message brought the information that ex-Premier Venizelos is again in the saddle of the Greek government, and that he will form a war cabinet when parliament re-convenes on August 16. This means the retirement of Premier Gounaris, who came into power when Venizelos fell with the collapse of his plans for aiding the allies.

The renewed offensive of the British troops at the Dardanelles and the appointment of General Maurice Sarrail to lead the French forces there are taken as confirmation of previous reports that the strat operations will be carried on to a definite conclusion as soon as possible.

With Bulgarian and Greek armies assisting, the allies believe they can roll the Turkish army back into Asia and clear the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus for the relief of Russia.

Roumania, which was ready to follow Italy in declaring war on Austria, but was deterred by the Austro-German victory in Galicia, will undoubtedly follow Bulgaria and Greece when they enter the fray.

A despatch from Bucharest received today said that the international conditions of Roumania are serious. "Six hundred thousand carloads of wheat, representing the crops of this year and last, are prevented from shipment by the war, and the peasants are beginning to show a threatening attitude," it read. "Unless the government does something to relieve the situation a revolt similar to that of 1907 is feared."

"It is believed the government will be induced by these considerations and hasten its intervention in favor of the entente, giving early aid in the effort to force the Dardanelles."

"Opening of the straits would permit the shipment to western Europe of the great grain stores now held in Roumania."

TURKEY AND A SEPARATE PEACE

The New York Times considers it not improbable that Turkey will, when she feels herself weakening, sue for a separate peace with the allies. That, says the Times, is intrinsically probable, and characteristic of Turkish diplomacy. One of the first things everybody said at the beginning of the war was: "This is the end of Turkey in Europe." But, after a year of war, the Turk is still in Europe, and is in a position to offer his enemies a handsome bargain. He holds the Dardanelles. That is to say, he controls a door of access to Russia.

SUCCESSFUL CHASE AFTER AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE

Paris, Aug. 16.—The Austrian submarine U-3, which was sunk in the Adriatic on August 12, was sent to the bottom by the accurate shooting of the guns of the French torpedo boat destroyer Bisson, according to a Havas dispatch from Rome, which gives the details of the activities of the U-3. The Austrian submarine attacked an Italian auxiliary cruiser in the lower Adriatic on August 12, but the larger craft, by the clever maneuvering of her commander, evaded two torpedoes aimed at her. She then rammed the submarine but failed to sink it. A squadron of destroyers immediately set out to chase the submarine, which evidently had been damaged in the encounter with the cruiser.

The vessel was sighted the following morning by the Bisson and sunk.

The sinking of the U-3 was announced by the Italian ministry of marine on August 13, but no details of the engagement were given out except that 12 members of the crew were saved and made prisoners.

In the meantime the Russian ruble is at a disastrous discount in London and elsewhere, because, as Russia cannot export goods in exchange for what she imports, she is expected to pay in money. Nobody owes money to her; she owes money to everybody. Ordinarily 94 rubles can be exchanged in London for one pound sterling. Now it takes 164 rubles to equal a pound sterling. That is the measure of depreciation in the exchange value of Russian money. A few days ago a Russian oil company, having earned a dividend, was unable to pay it to its English shareholders, because of the loss of converting Russian into English money.

This situation would be greatly altered if Russia's Black Sea doorway were opened. That is why, for one reason, the allies have been so impatient to force the Dardanelles. Once that were done, Russian goods would come pouring into Europe—wheat and oil and raw materials. Also, an exchange of troops between Russia and her allies would be physically feasible for the first time.

All of this the Turk knows. He knows, also, that in the event of his downfall as an ally of Germany he could only hope for no more consideration from Europe than he historically deserves. So he is able to dangle before the allies a great temptation, namely, a separate peace, which would open to them the Dardanelles. The price would be an agreement, perhaps, that he should be permitted to hold Constantinople and keep his tottering place in Europe. The other side of it is that Europe hates him and would wish, once for all and good, to put him back in Asia. Russia, in particular, devoutly desires that fate for him. Possibly, therefore, the degree of receptivity with which his reported overtures are received will be governed by the allies' reappraisal of the cost of opening the Dardanelles by force. They greatly underestimated it at first.

THE MARIE ANTOINETTE OF GREECE

In Athens is to be unlocked the Balkan question that now constitutes the "crux" of the situation. It would have been unlocked some months ago but for the fact of the Grecian king's consort being the sister of the German Emperor. The historic case of Solomon himself is illustrative, proverbially, of the danger of "strange wives." The present war has been illuminative of the danger of marrying heads of states to German princesses; and there is no doubt but that a useful lesson will be put to heart for the future. The present position in Greece has its analogue in the France of 1792. Then—as we now know—Queen Marie Antoinette (an Austrian princess by birth) secretly despatched to France's Austrian and Prussian invaders the news of the French government's military preparations. The natural result was a series of military disasters for France, which culminated in a violent revolution, the commitment of the King and Queen of France to prison, and their speedy execution—not to mention the establishment of a French republic. King Constantine's consort has for some time past been attempting to play the dangerous part of a Grecian Marie Antoinette. Woman-like, she has quite forgotten the revolution which expelled Otto I. in 1862. Heedless of the past, it will be well for her and her royal husband if her intrigues with Berlin do not overturn the throne they at present occupy. It is common knowledge that the fall of M. Venizelos last spring was simply due to the fact that he was ready to declare for the allies and throw the well-trained and intrepid army of Greece into the ranks of the general crusade of civilization. The recent elections returned the Cretan statesman in triumph; and the world only awaits his formal assumption of power to behold a position taken up by Greece which will set the attitude of the Balkan powers beyond all question of surmise.

VICTORY WILL FOLLOW RETREAT

Russia's resources are inexhaustible, her courage is indomitable, and her patriotism abiding. Her great handicap is her unpreparedness for this great war. She must stubbornly oppose Germany until such time as she has munitions and supplies that will enable her to take the aggressive. Her case today is trying, but it is not desperate. Her forces can retreat indefinitely, and while retreating can do their share to exhaust the Teutons. This policy of exhaustion is the basis of the entente allies' operations. It is not so brilliant, perhaps, as the march on Warsaw, but in the end it is more effective. It is not spectacular, but it is bringing about the inevitable result—the collapse of the Germans.

It is too much to expect that the fighting machine that the Huns have been building for a quarter of a century can be broken in a year. Kitchener says it

will be three years before it is smashed. The Germans, in these three years, will have exhausted themselves in finances and in men while the end of the Allies' resources will not be in sight. Let us not despair because of the drive of the Germans into Russia. This invasion will not make the Russians quit, but rather it will stimulate them to greater and more sustained efforts and the recoil will hit the Huns a terrible blow when the proper time comes.

A year ago the Germans were making a similar thrust into France, but it was halted, and since then the French have so strengthened themselves that today they are doing the thrusting and their menace to the Teutons daily grows more impressive.

Similarly Russia's day will come when, armed and munitioned lavishly, the czar's cohorts will descend on the invaders and drive them back clear to Berlin. This will be THE DAY.

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GREAT WAR FORETOLD
OVER 200 YEARS AGO
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MOOSE JAW SPORTING EDITOR HAD 73 WOUNDS BUT IS RECOVERING

Moose Jaw, Sask., Aug. 15.—E. C. Goldsworthy, of the Princess Patricia's, who was sporting editor of the Times here, and reported as dangerously wounded for the second time some weeks ago, and since, from an English hospital as dying, is recovering. He had 72 pieces of shrapnel in his left side and a bullet wound through his chest. A screen was put round his bed that he might depart in privacy, but Goldsworthy refused to do anything of the kind, and at last is able to write himself to this city that he will get better.

UNITED KINGDOM HAS NATIONAL REGISTRATION

London, Aug. 15.—This was a national registry day throughout the United Kingdom. Every person between the ages of 15 and 65 was asked to fill out a form giving age, occupation, and ability to do work useful to the state. The forms, distributed yesterday, will be collected tomorrow and the government will be in possession of complete information as to the labor resources of the country and the number of men available for military service. The enumerators had been supplied with pink forms upon which to fill in particulars regarding those capable of military service for the use of the war department so they can be called upon immediately in case of need.

The enumerator caused remarkable scenes in all parts of the country. Many young men, believing the registry means the inauguration of compulsory service and that on joining the army hereafter will be considered conscripts instead of volunteers, went to the recruiting offices, which were kept open all day in some towns, to offer their service. On the other hand a number of young Irishmen working in England, Scotland, and Wales, returned to Ireland, to some counties of which the registration regulation did not apply.

The departure of a party of these Irishmen from the Clyde was marked by a noisy demonstration. A crowd gathered at Greenock harbor, jostled the prospective passengers and greeted them with cries of "Cowards!" In Glasgow, particularly, a large number of young men hastened their marriages so they could be included among those listed, as married in the national register. Simultaneously with the inauguration of the national register, the national service league issued a manifesto calling a series of public meetings throughout the country at which every fit man will be urged to offer his services to the country, and resolutions will be passed calling upon government "to place the nation under orders."

STYLE-CRAFT

"What Anti-Christ will accomplish is told by the following: 'The Black Eagle will lurk itself upon the Cock, which has many feathers, but will strike heroically with its spurs. It would soon be exhausted but for the aid of the Leopard and its claws. The Black Eagle, who will come from the land of Luther, will make a surprise attack upon the Cock from another side, and will invade the land of the Cock up to one-half.'

"On the other hand we learn that 'The White Eagle, who will come from the north, will fall upon the Black and the other Eagle, and completely invade the land of Anti-Christ. The Black Eagle will find itself forced to let go the Cock in order to fight the White Eagle, whereupon the Cock will have to pursue the Black Eagle into the land of Anti-Christ to aid the White Eagle.'

"The battles fought up to the time of the invasion of the land of Anti-Christ, will be as nothing compared with those which will take place in the Lutheran country. Men will be able to cross the rivers over the bodies of the dead, which in places will change the stream. And to the carnage of the battlefields will be added the destruction of myriads who will die by hundreds of pestilence."

According to Brother Johannes, remarks the vicar, this is a religious war, and we have drawn attention to the prophecy for this very reason. To fight against Anti-Christ England must be Christian in deed as well as name. Hitherto we have seen no particular signs denoting that England takes the war as seriously as she ought. Her people

still in the main neglect their God, and though He may use them for His own purpose to aid in overcoming Anti-Christ, it by no means follows that He will retain England in her victorious position, after she has done her work in being the instrument of His vengeance against the de-throners of God."

TODAY!

By Douglas Malloch.

Here is a poem that the greatest of all critics has called good—the critic whose name is Demos. The people like this poem; it has appeared in big and little newspapers in every corner of the world where English is spoken. It has been credited to various English and American authors. We are glad, in quoting it here, to give the credit to the poet to whom the credit belongs. The first appearance of the homespun classic was, we believe, in the American Lumberman (Chicago).

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"The real Anti-Christ will be one of the monarchs of his time, a Lutheran Protestant. He will invoke God and give himself out as His messenger. This prince of lies will swear by the Bible. He will represent himself as the arm of the Most High, sent to chastise corrupt peoples. He will have only one arm, but his innumerable armies will resemble the infernal regions. For a long time he will act by craft and strategy. His spies will overrun the earth. He will have learned men in his pay who will maintain and undertake to prove his celestial mission. Anti-Christ will be recognized by various tokens, especially he will massacre the priests, the monks, the women, the children, and the aged. He will show no mercy, but will pass along, torch in hand, but invoking God."

"Next as to the armies of which each side is composed. 'Not only all Christians and all Musselmans, but even other more distant peoples will be involved. Armies will be enrolled from the four quarters of the globe. Anti-Christ will have a confederate, who also will have an eagle in his arms. He will be a Christian. Anti-Christ's army will surpass in numbers anything that can be imagined. There will be Christians among the cohorts, and there will be Mohammedan and heathen soldiers among the defenders of the Lamb."

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—but green. It is hard for one who has not been through the experience to put a banner into an under-ripe field, but those who have been through many late seasons assert that when wheat is into the dough stage and the 20th of August has arrived it should be cut. Generally when this stage and time have arrived the straw has turned yellow at the bottom and very little food passes to the grain from the roots after the straw begins to turn. The filling of the grain is accomplished from the plant food already held in the stem and leaves, and therefore the root connection is not important. Of course, the degree of filling often varies in different cases of grain cut at approximately the same degree of greenness. Some crops may have too little plant food in the straw to properly fill the grain under the best of conditions, or the weather may be unfavorable for the slow transformation of the plant food from the stem and leaves to the grain, dry, hot winds causing excessive evaporation would prevent such a change taking place normally. But, speaking in general terms, it is safe practice to cut wheat that is well into the dough stage after the 20th of August has arrived."

Acadia gave the highest percentage of votes for prohibition of any riding in the province. Of every five men voting in that district, four supported the Act. The vote south of Edmonton was strongly in favor of the Act, as was expected, only four ridings giving majorities against it.

JUDICIAL SALE

Pursuant to the final order for sale, there will be offered for sale by S. W. Paisley, Auctioneer, at the post office, in the Town of Lacombe, Alberta, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, the 4th day of September, 1915, the S. E. quarter of Section 28, Township 38, Range 25, West of the 4th Meridian, containing 160 acres, more or less.

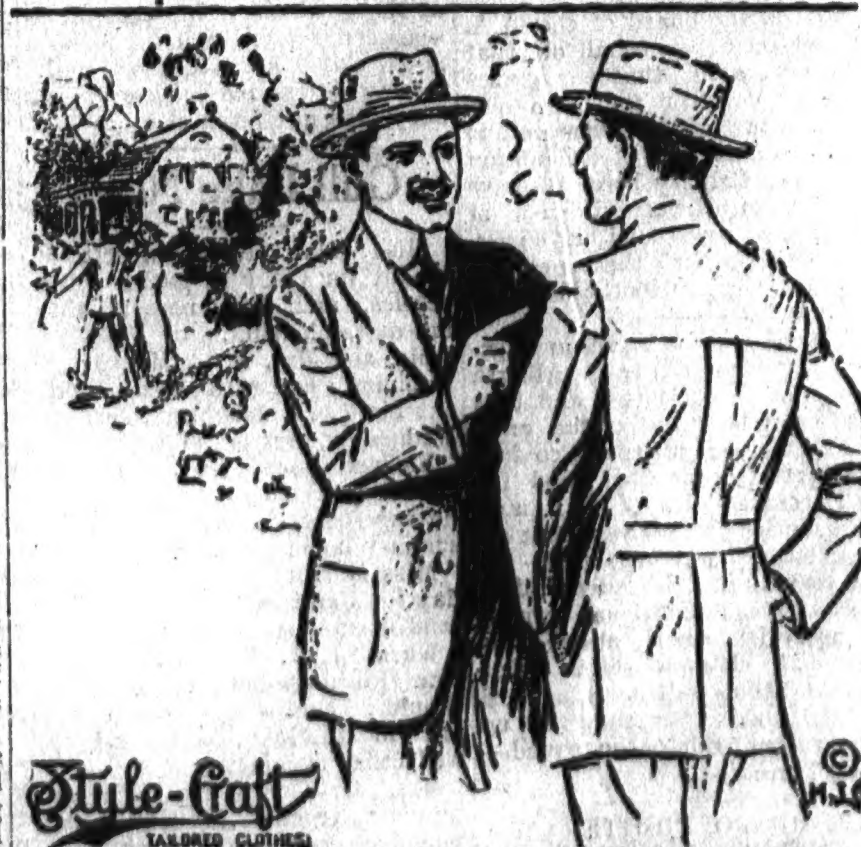
This property is situated about three miles from the post office of Brooksley; 8 miles S. W. of the Post Office of Haynes, and about 21 miles S. E. of the Town of Lacombe; it is distant from the nearest railway station 34 miles. There is about 30 acres broken on the said property, but the same has gone back, and is now of little value; about 100 acres of the land can be easily broken. The property is well watered by a creek. There is a log barn 15 x 18 and a frame house 15 x 20 on the premises. The property is all fenced with wire in fairly good condition. The soil is a black sandy loam, and is good general farming land.

The property will be offered for sale at the upset price of \$1,000. Terms of payment ten per cent. to the Plaintiff's Solicitor at the time of sale; the balance to be paid into Court within sixty days without interest. The sale is subject to the standing conditions of the court.

Further particulars may be had from G. W. Greene, Barrister, of Red Deer, Alberta.

Dated at Red Deer, Alberta, this 31st day of July, 1915.

F. S. SIMPSON,
Clerk of the Court.
(Aug. 11—3c)



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TALORED CLOTHES
WHEN MEN ARGUE
On the Art of Good Dress
You will find the decision in favor of the
STYLE-CRAFT Made-to-Measure man
Let us show you the Goods
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Allan St. Opp. Adelphi Hotel

